The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,803: New Series.]

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE—May 29th at the European General Hospital, of Consumption, William Lawrence, Quarter Master Steam Ship *Feroze*, aged 36 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

AGNEW—At Egmore, on Saturday the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. Frederick Agnew, of a daughter.

KING—At Vepery, Nailer's Street, on Friday the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. Apothecary H. W. King, of the Madras Establishment, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

VENOUR—At Almorah, on the 17th instant, the wife of Lieutenant Venour, 18th Regiment B. N. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

HASTINGS—At Allahabad, on the 19th of May, Flora, the infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hastings, aged ten days.

CARROL—At Meen Meer, on the 16th instant, Orderly-Room-Sergeant James Carroll, 12th Brigade R. A.

CROYDON—At Futtehgurh, on the 14th May, Conductor W. Croydon, of the Gun Carriage Agency, aged 40 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively on 1st proximo.

THE superior fast-sailing A 1 Ship OCTAVIA, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has one large side Cabin disengaged. For particulars apply on board to Captain BRISTOW, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Octavia*.
Bombay, 25th May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Saturday 4th June......TILLY .... at 5 P. M.

N. B.—The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 28th May and leaving Cochin on the 4th June will be the last trip the Steamers of this Company will run this fair season.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday 31st May......JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 P. M.
Friday 3rd June ....MAHARAJ................... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th „ ......JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday 31st May......MAHARAJ .... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.......JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th „ MAHARAJ.................. at 1 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English mail steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sparkler*.
Bombay, 27th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *City of Amoy*, Captain MCMILLAN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to send off Boats for their goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Captain LIMSTRONG of the Ship *Southampton*, from London, will not be responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of his Vessel during her stay in this Harbour.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

CONSIGNEE WANTED.—For 17 Cases Sulphuric Acid marked { C & C & W P B, } per *Southampton*, from London; and notice is hereby given that if the above are not applied for immediately they will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Captain & Owners of ship *Southampton*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Southampton*, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain LIMSTRONG will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship.

MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for the *Southampton*.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Barque *Yarra*, Captain TEASDEL, from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, at the Custom Warehouses; and the detention of the Ship will be charged to the Consignees.

J. S. TEASDEL,
Bombay, 26th May 1864. Commander of the Barque *Yarra*.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AFFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED FOR THREE MONTHS CERTAIN.—TEN EUROPEAN INSPECTORS. Application to be made in person to the undersigned.

R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioneres
26th May 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES 1,000 PER SHARE ON THE NEW SHARES OF THIS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share, on the new Shares of this Company, will be payable at the office of the undersigned on or before the 10th June 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES PICKARD CORNFORTH, WILLIAM LEES HUDSON, and PETER WOODFINE, carried on at Liverpool, under the firm of CORNFORTH and WOODFINE, and at Bombay under the firm of J. P. CORNFORTH & Co., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 21st day of July last.

p. pro. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1864. C. E. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

With regard to the above Advertisement notice is hereby given, that subsequent to the Twenty-first day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three, the business therein referred to, has been, and in future will be, carried on by the said JAMES PICKARD CORNFORTH alone, at London and Liverpool under the firm of J. P. CORNFORTH, and at Bombay under the style of J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

p. pro. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1864. C. E. MITCHELL.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 5th Call of Rupees 200 per Share on or before the 3rd of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

बंबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी लिमीटेड.

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઊશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 per SHARE.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.
Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further portion of the Original Capital of this Company, viz., 10,000 Shares of £5 each, will be issued at par, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, in the proportion of one Share to every two Shares held by them.

Applications for these Shares from the present Members must be made to the undersigned, and a deposit for £1 per Share paid thereon on or before the 1st July next, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay.

By order,
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, give a larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે પરેશ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे परेस कपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.

In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on 31st May (noon), Her Majesty's Schooner *Mahi*, Copper and Copper-fastened, as she stands just out of Dock thoroughly repaired, refitted, and equipped with Masts, Rigging, Gear, Yards, Booms, Sails, Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, and Fittings, &c., complete, and ready for sea. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 20th May 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, and days following, at noon, New Marine Stores, as per *Second Catalogue*.

Also, old and unserviceable Marine Stores, being the last sale of the season. For *Second Catalogue* and terms of sale apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 18th May 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors under date the 18th instant, a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices on Wednesday the 1st June 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the affairs of the Company since its establishment, and for the consideration of the following subjects,—as also for the disposal of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting:—

I. Appointment of Auditors.
II. Appointing additional Directors,
III. Re-modelment of the present system of management and appointment of a paid Manager.
IV. Modification of Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association in so far as TRADING operations are concerned, and limiting the business to BANKING.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHICOO BABAJEE, & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 2 Tamarind Lane, Fort, 23rd May 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, for the daily supply for three months by contract of

68 Carts, with Bullocks and Drivers.
159 Scavengers.
110 Labouring Women.
50 Biggaries.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.

R. SIMS,
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 26th May 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

Bombay, 18th April 1864. V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

MR. JOHN MAY SOMERVILLE is authorised to sign for our Firm per procuration from this date.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5. Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Second Call of Rupees 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, will be payable by the Shareholders of the Company at the Company's Offices, on or before 20th January 1864.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls; and any shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified date will be subject to forfeiture,

By order of the Directors,
BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers,
Bombay, 15th December 1863.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not paid the Second Call of Rupees 25 per share in the above Company, that if such Call, together with Interest thereon from the 20th January (the date on which it became due) be not paid at this Office, on or before the 31st May instant, their shares will be absolutely forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 2nd Tamarind Lane, Fort, 11th May 1864.

DESIGN FOR COMPETITION.—PRESIDENCY COLLEGE AND SENATE HOUSE.

The Madras Government are prepared to receive designs for a new Presidency College, and for a Senate House, to be built at Chepauk, Madras.

A Schedule of measurements, together with a plan of the proposed site, can be had on application at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Department of Public Works, Madras.

The rates on which the work is to be calculated will also be furnished at that Office. The gross estimate is not to exceed Rupees 2,50,000 for the College, and Rupees 1,50,000 for the Senate House.

The buildings will be erected on contiguous sites, and both should therefore be planned in the same style of architecture.

There must be ample provision for proper ventilation, and the walls must be protected, as far as possible, from the direct rays of the sun.

The designs are unrestricted, firstly, as to the style, provided it is suited to the climate, and to the use to which the buildings are to be devoted; and secondly, as to materials, provided they are procurable in Madras at prices which will admit of their being used in the buildings as designed.

The designs must include,

1st. Ground plan, and plan of each storey.
2nd. Elevation of each of the four faces, if not alike.
3rd. Transverse sections.

The plans and elevations to be on a scale of 8 feet to an inch. A specification, in sufficient detail, to accompany each plan to enable the Judges to decide whether the plans can be carried out within the sum allowed.

A prize of Rupees 3,000 will be awarded for the best design, provided it fairly fulfils the above conditions.

If the best designs, in an artistic point of view, fail to fulfil any of the above essential conditions, the Judges will be empowered to reduce or withhold the prize: and no prize will be awarded to a design merely because it fulfils the conditions, if otherwise conspicuously deficient in artistic merit.

The drawings and estimates, &c., should be sent in on or before the 1st of November 1864 in the usual manner with mottos, and envelopes containing the name and address of the Artist, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras, by whom the envelopes will be opened after the prizes have been adjudged.

It will be optional to Government to avail themselves of the services of the Author in altering or executing the design selected, and that design will remain the absolute property of Government.

The design will be selected and the prize awarded by a Committee consisting of—

The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras;
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras;
The Chief Engineer, Madras Railway Company; who will be asked to aid Government in the adjudication.

Unsuccessful designs will be returned to the Authors if claimed by them, or by their authorized Agents, within one month from the period of adjudication.

CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
21st April 1864. Secretary to Governmen.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.

4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to

LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

OFFICE FOR BANK OR MERCHANT.—To be let, a House or portion of the same, new, central, cool, and in all respects admirably suitable. "X." care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

		Per dozen.
CLARET.		
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs.	12
St. Julien do. do.	„	18
Pauillac do. do.	„	25
Pontet Canet do. do.	„	35
COGNAC.		
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	„	18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	„	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	„	30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	„	50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints	„ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac	„ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36 „ „
Sauterne	„ 20 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, do. do. 1 „
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Claret, do. do. 2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ „

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, do. do. 3 „
Brandy, do. do. 1 „
Old Tom, do. do. 1 „
Whiskey, do. do. 1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST.

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red.........Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } White do. } Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ......Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ......Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	„	„	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } „ Moselle { and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK } MOSELLE } ......Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	„	„	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	„	„	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first class Steamers.

T. BLACK, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CNMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
Wm. Fenton Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.,
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.

Joseph Schofield, Esq.
N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.
C. Holland, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
Thos. R. Stelterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	„	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	„	880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed	„	20,000

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED.—Just received per Overland Mail, a few Casks, each containing about 5 cwt. Price Rs. 50 per Cask.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Hon. Agents Cotton Supply Association.

TARPAULINS.—A number of these of excellent quality are for sale. They are light, flexible, perfectly impervious, and warranted not to crack. Average size 17 feet by 22 feet.

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have received for sale:—

RIFLES AND GUNS.—Daw's new patent Breech-loaders, Calisher and Terry's well known Rifles, Adam's Revolvers.
COGNACS.—Otard, Dupuy's 1857 in splendid condition.
SHERRIES.—Ripe, Fruity, and Golden.
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom.
SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK.—Mumm's extra superior.

2 Dean Lane. BLACKWELL & Co.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection:—

WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.
GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.
MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.
PHOTOGRAPHIC stock has been recently arrived viz., Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Carte-de-Visite Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.

Hummun Street.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tincture, and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes.

The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.

Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Lmited.)

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.

Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni

Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil

Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.:
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.:
Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth

At Rs. 1-8 each.:
Gravie
Partridge

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Llmited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Bycullaand Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchange from ½ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
„ 14 by 10 by 6	„ 45
„ 16 by 11 by 7	„ 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 40
10 „	„ 15
12 „	„ 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs.	As.	Kin's. Rs.	As.	Albert. Rs.	As.	Lilly. Rs.	As.	Linear. Rs.	As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks „ ...	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Table Spoons „ ...	27	0	42	0	42	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons „ ..	22	0	33	0	33	0	32	0	30	0
Tea Spoons „ ...	14	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	18	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	18	0
Salt S. gilt bowls „ ...	12	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	15	0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Sugar Spoons „ ...	2	8	5	0	5	0	4	8	4	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons „	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	8
Soup Ladle „	9	0	15	0	15	0	14	0	12	0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle „	3	8	4	12	4	12	4	0	4	0
Butter Knives „	3	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
Pickle Forks „	1	8	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8
Skewers ......per inch	0	4	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES,

	Rs.	As.
Pear tree 18 inches long each	3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to

Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to

20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

REMOVED TO MILITARY SQUARE,
NEAR THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Books	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
Elastic Enamel Boots	15	Samber Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Elastic Enamel Shoes	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Patent do.	10
Enamel Riding Boots	35	Do. Plain Calf do.	9
		Canvas Shoes	6
		Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } 2 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડોગ એડ બેકીગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी बंबे तेडींग वेंड ब्यांकींग आसोसीयेशन लीमीटेड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.

Secretary.
MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

Accountant.
MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

Deputy Accountant.
MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. 2d.
„ 4 „ 2s. ½d.
„ 3 „ 2s. ¼d.
„ 2 „ 2s.
„ 1 „ 1s. 11¾d.
„ on Demand 1s. 11½d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 27th May 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—TWO HIGH CASTE ARAB CHARGERS, the property of Colonel DONOVAN, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, proceeded to Europe. Apply to Mr. GINGER, Girgaum.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits for three months certain of sums not exceeding Rs. (50,000) fifty thousand, allowing interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—
400 Cases Boston Manfy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Benzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 ,, ,, Spiced ,,
46 ,, ,, Lobsters.
546 ,, ,, Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 30th May 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

The complete Works of William Shakespeare, from the text of Johnson, Steevens, and Reed. With biographical Sketch, by M. C. Clarke ... Rs.	3	12
Cudjo's Cave. By J. S. Trowbridge...	4	8
The Quiver: designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vols. 4 and 5. Each.	3	8
Shakespeare's Jest Books. Vol 2...	5	12
Speculative Notes and Notes on Speculation, ideal and real. By D. M. Evans...	8	0
The Maori King; or the Story of our quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand. By J. E. Gorst......	8	0
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood...	4	8
The Creole Bride. By P. B. St. John...	1	8
The Sailor Crusoe. By ditto...	2	12
Leah; or the Jewish Maiden...	1	8
The Sketch Book of Washington Irving...	2	12
Military Ends and Moral Means, &c. By Colonel J. J. Graham...	12	0
Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints. By Dr. Guthrie...	3	12
Heroines of the Household. By author of "The Heavenward Path," &c...	2	12
Chasing the Sun; or Rambles in Norway. 4 plates.	0	12
The Interpreter: a tale of the War. By Melville...	3	12
Saxby's Weather System; or Lunar influence on weather...	3	0
The Women of London; disclosing the trials and temptations of a woman's life in London, with occasional Glimpses of a past career...	2	0
Fanny White and her friend Jack Rawlings; a romance of a young lady thief and a boy burglar...	1	8
Kate Hamilton. An autobiography of a gay life and a "love" career...	1	8
Left her Home; a tale of female life. By Anonyma.	1	8
The Martins of Cro'Martin, 2 vols. By Lever......	3	0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 8...	3	12
Royal Navy List for March...	2	0
Croquet. By Captain M. Reid...	2	0
Edinburgh Review for April...	4	8
London Quarterly Review for April...	4	8
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 9...	5	12
Gleig's Life of Wellington...	3	12
Bain on the Study of Character...	6	12
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor...	3	0
Boosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Book, 2 vols...	6	0
Jackson's Military Surveying...	8	12
Tom Moody's Tales. Edited by M. Lemon...	5	12
Bon Gaultier's Ballads ...	6	8
Cassells' Book of Etiquette ...	0	12
——— Letter Writer ...	0	12
Aikin's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols ...	20	0
Sullivan's English Dictionary ...	2	12
Weale's ——— (Clarke's) ...	3	8
Renan's Life of Jesus, English translation ...	8	0
Bull's Hints to Mothers ...	3	12
Church Services, of sorts.—Rs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½ and	20	0
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service ...	5	12
Law of Private Trading, Banking, Bankruptcy, Master and Servant, Bills and Cheques, Joint Stock Companies, Husband and Wife.—each ...	0	12
Thackeray's Esmond ...	4	8
The Horses of the Sahara.- By General Dumas ...	8	0
Burn's Self—Aid Cyclopædia ...	8	0
The House of Elmore ...	3	12
Sleigh's Personal Wrongs and their remedies...	2	0
Enquire within upon everything ...	2	0
The New British Pharmacopœia...	8	0
Kennedy's Tables on Railway Curves ...	2	0
Punch's Pocket Book for 1864 ...	2	0
Self Improvement ...	0	12
Lang's The Forger's Wife. Too much alike. Secret Police. Too clever by half. My Friend's wife; or York, you're wanted.—Each	0	12
Lang's Captain Macdonald. Remarkable Convicts. Each ...	1	8
Boosey's Pianoforte Instructor ...	0	12
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1864 ...	4	8
Half-penny Journal, Vols. 1 and 2 in one...	6	12
Skittles (companion volume to Anonyma) ...	1	8
Plain directions for purchasing horses ...	0	12
Reading without Tears...	1	8
The Welcome Guest, Vols. 1, 2, and 3 each ...	3	8
Hoppus's Measurer ...	2	12
Dumas's Paris Life at Twenty ...	1	8
Memorable events in the Life of a London Physician	5	12
Song Books, with music.—Cowell's Comic, Russell's, Moore's, Scotch, Negro, Popular and Christy Minstrels.—Each ...	0	12

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Overland Mail ...	...April 26 and May 3 ...	1	0
Thacker's Overland News	...April 26 and May 3 ...	1	0
The Tablet ...	...April 23 and 30 ...	1	4
Medical Times ...	ditto. ...	1	4
Army and Navy Gazette ...	ditto. ...	1	4
The Queen ...	ditto. ...	1	4
The U. S. Gazette ...	ditto. ...	1	4
Reynold' News ...	...April 24 and May 1 ...	1	0
Weekly Dispatch ...	ditto ...	1	4

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 9th June 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	30	Mercury rises at 4.58	5 23	6 31	6 21	6 53	27th May 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 34.7.
Tues.	31	Mercury sets at 5.36.	5 23	6 32	7 25	7 56	
Wed.	1	Nicomede, M.	5 23	6 32	8 25	8 53	
Thur.	2	Daybreak at 4h.	5 23	6 33	9 20	9 45	
Fri.	3	Twilight ends 7.56.	5 23	6 33	10 8	10 32	
Sat.	4	Venus rises at 4.38.	5 23	6 33	10 54	11 13	
Sun.	5	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 34	11 33	11 52	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	May 21
AGRA	May 17	LAHORE	May 21
ALLAHABAD	May 21	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 24
BANGALORE	May 24	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	May 21	MEERUT	May 2
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	May 21
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 21	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1864.

THE freedom of each generation to think and act for itself is one of the essential conditions of the social and intellectual progress of mankind. Yet, if we review the history of the world, we find that there has always existed a pretentious tendency in the present to assert dominion over the thought and action of the future. In Europe it is in matters of religious faith and speculative philosophy more than in social and economic science that this tendency has displayed itself: in Asia alone is to be observed the phenomenon of one age asserting its prerogative over the whole range of human action of another,—laying down what mankind shall eat and drink, what they shall wear, and what occupation they shall follow, for all time to come; and such is the slavish obedience this pretension has met with, that more than half the population of the world has been spellbound for ages upon ages, and has stood stubbornly motionless amidst the march of civilisation.

The spirit we are speaking of characterised the legislation of some nations of antiquity. We are told of laws which were unalterable. Where are they now? It was forgotten that perpetual change is the law of nature; and that man, if restrained from adapting himself to circumstances, must in the end become surrounded with insurmountable difficulties.

Even in modern times we find solitary instances of such barbarous laws. We doubt, however, whether in the present age any one would be inclined to admit the power of a legislature to declare a law unalterable. We cannot think that any subsequent legislature can be bound by such a declaration. Laws grow out of the necessities and conditions of the times in which they are enacted; these necessities and conditions are mostly ever changing; and, as they change, laws must either be modified, or become obsolete or mischievous.

Among the most variable and the least controllable things in the world is the value of money. Legislative interference with prices, even for a time, and however pressing the emergency, is now acknowledged in all civilised countries to be mischievous and abortive. We have already shown that rents are naturally subject to the same laws as prices. Yet India has in modern times furnished an example of legislature declaring rents for ever unalterable. The enactment of Lord Cornwallis which fixed the amount of the public demand upon land in Bengal at a certain nominal sum of money and declared it immutable, has met with almost unqualified approbation. Many plausible political reasons have been assigned in favour of that policy, but it seems to have been forgotten that what was then a just assignment, might become oppressively large, or ridiculously small, according as money increased or decreased in value. It is scarcely possible that the Government of Lord Cornwallis was so ignorant of history as not to be aware how greatly the value of money had always fluctuated. Probably a rupee at the present day is equivalent to about six annas at the time of the permanent settlement: and it is quite evident that if the proportion of the produce of the soil then assumed by the State as its right was a just one, a question into which we do not enter, the amount of money it was covenanted to receive no longer represents the share to which it is entitled. Had the value of money increased as rapidly as it has decreased, the absurdity of the enactment would have been at once demonstrated; the law could never have stood; either all the zemindary in the country must have been ere this bought in by the State, or the assessment greatly reduced. He would be a bold legislator who should now venture to interfere with the revenue settlement of Lord Cornwallis; but a comparison of the village rent rolls of Bengal as they were then, and as they are now, with the amount of the public demand, will show how immense is the loss Lord Cornwallis inflicted on the State. Even this would not display the whole truth; for through the operation of similar laws, between landlord and tenant, the increase of the rent roll does not exhibit nearly all the increase in the value of the produce of the soil. We may be assured that nothing but the ultimate laws of nature, none of which, it may be, we have yet discovered, is, or can be, fixed for ever; and that Government, which is merely temporary, and can have but a very imperfect knowledge of the future, exceeds its functions in declaring any law immutable.

Of a piece with the settlement in perpetuity of the Government revenue, we have a series of rent laws, culminating in Act X. of 1859, declaring the rents of all ryots who have held possession of their tenures for a certain period incapable of enhancement. We have referred in a former article to the probable results of this law. It excludes the Zemindar from all participation in the advantage arising from the increased value of agricultural produce. If the object of these laws is merely to maintain the rent of the ryots at the amount paid by them before the permanent settlement, the result exceeds the object intended; for the amount which they now pay is in reality as much less than what they then paid, as the value of money has decreased. Is is the same in name only. Translate the nominal amount then paid by them into its equivalent at the present day, and the result will be what was intended, *i. e.* the ryot will pay his landlord the same proportion of the produce of the soil as before, for his receipts have increased in the same ratio as the value of money has decreased. Like the whole of Act X. of 1859, the law is one-sided; for, while the landlord can neither oust the tenant now raise his rent, the ryot could at any time abandon his tenure if the value of money were to increase. If the law is suffered to remain in its present state, the Zemindar must become gradually impoverished, as all his expenses, except the Government revenue, will increase, while his income remains the same as before. This, however, is not the worst of the evils he will have to endure. Every one must hail with joy any improvement in the condition of the peasantry of the country, not brought about at the expense of the Zemindar's just interests; but it is to be observed with regret that the first use a ryot usually makes of an increase of wealth is to fight his landlord. Act X. of 1859 provides him with weapons which will enable him to do so but too successfully. The present rise in the price of produce is making an immense change for the better in the condition of the ryot, a change in itself to be hailed, as we have said, with joy; but a change which, if the obnoxious and partial provisions of this law are not repealed, will end in his effecting the ruin of his landlord, a result not to be desired by the State.

AN instructive commentary on the decision given by the "first lawyer in India" in the case of Wittoo Dhummoo, the Hemnauth Bhose of Bombay, is afforded by the return of that interesting convert to his father's house, a fortnight after Sir Joseph Arnould had given him permission to remain with the missionaries, on the faith of his own representations that he was a firm believer in the truth of Chrishtianity and that if he went back to his paternal home a professed Christian, his life would not be safe. If Wittoo Dhummoo has relapsed into heathenism, after having, as was supposed, barely missed the honours of martyrdom for the Christian faith, his case will, we hope, serve as a precedent to guard sentimental judges in all future time against consulting their own feelings instead of the law of the land whenever they are called upon to give judgment between the rival claims of religion and parental authority to the cerson of a youthful convert. But one rule can be laid down to be observed in such cases. Some age should be fixed as the term which boys in this country must attain before they can be considered to have reached years of discretion. If the opinion of Sir Mordaunt Wells be unsound, that there is an age settled by law up to which the control of parents over their children is absolute, the sooner the law is amended in this respect the better; and meanwhile it is the part of a just and wise judge to lean, as Sir Mordaunt did, rather towards the parents who grieve for the loss of their child than to the Missionaries who rejoice in the possession of another convert. It must never be forgotten that, however impartial our Judges may wish to be in India, they are still Englishmen, and must therefore be exposed to the suspicion of being anxious to see the religion of the English people propagated in this country. To entrust English Judges, therefore, with the right of determining, by personal examination of the convert, whether a certain Hindoo youth had or had not reached the years of discretion, and could be allowed to act for himself without regard for the wishes or commands of his parents, would be, in our opinion, most unsafe. The natives would certainly be very slow to believe that any such case had been decided fairly, when the judgment assigned the convert to the Missionaries. They could say nothing if there were a plain rule that a boy under a certain age must be obedient to his parents, but that after that age he might do as he liked; and if the Judge had, in consequence, nothing to do but to ascertain the convert's age and decide accordingly. But, although the Christian Church may gain one or two converts more, the reputation of the English Bench for an impartial administration of justice in India will suffer by the repetition of such a scene as was witnessed in the High Court when the conversion of Wittoo Dhummoo was formally sanctioned by the Acting Chief Justice. With all deference to the "first lawyer in India" we cannot but think that there was something exceedingly repulsive to the legal mind in the theatrical manner in which Sir Joseph Arnould made his peace-offering to Christianity by professing an unbounded respect for the convert's tender conscience, and permitting Wittoo to be the judge of his own discretion. The result shows the absurdity of Sir Joseph's conduct. If Wittoo Dhummoo has become a heathen again, after having been for a fortnight the special pet of the Bombay missionaries, then, supposing him to have been sincere in the declaration of faith in Christianity which he made before Sir Joseph Arnould, what are we to think of the prudence and soundness of judge of the "first lawyer in India," who ascribed to this will-'o-the-wisp the intelligence and discretion of an earnest Christian man? If, on the other hand, Wittoo was not sincere in what he said in the High Court, we must seek for the motives which induced him to mislead the Court by telling Sir Joseph Arnould such an abominable falsehood. Our own conviction is that the poor boy must have lied, not from any desire to serve his own interests, but through sheer terror. Seeing his late pastors and masters close beside him in the persons of the missionaries and their friends, having but dim notions of the awful power of an English Judge, and believing, perhaps, as too many of his countrymen do believe, that all white men in this country are leagued together for the support of the Christian religion, he probably thought the safest course he could take would be to side with the stronger party and to wait for the more favourable opportunity which has since come in his way of rejoining his parents. If this be not the right interpretation of his conduct, we can only, with the *Bombay Saturday Review*, ask the missionaries to be good enough to explain what it all means.

THE *Hurkaru* regrets to hear that ill health has again compelled Surgeon Major E. T. Downes, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, the Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, to apply for fifteen months leave to Europe, and that the Doctor leaves India by the Mail Steamer which starts on the 22nd instant." By this departure the following arrangements may shortly be expected to take place:—

"Surgeon J. F. Shekleton of the Bombay Medical Establishment, Deputy Officiating Master of the Calcutta Mint, to officiate as Assay Master, *vice* Surgeon Major Downes, absent on leave.

"Assistant Sugeon H. W. Graham, Bengal Medical Establishment, Assistant Assay Master, Madras Mint, to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, *vice* Surgeon Shekleton, temporarily promoted."

THERE was, says the *Lahore Chronicle*, a rumour afloat at Peshawur the other day, that a revolution had taken place in Caubul, Shere Ali Khan having, it was said, fled to Kohat, and Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan seized the reins of Government. "There is no foundation for this story which is mere bazar *gup*, the real facts being much the other way. It seems that on the advance of the Ameer's forces to Koorum Azim Khan's troops deserted him and went over in a body to the Ameer. So far from Shere Ali flying, it is his enemy and brother, Azim Khan, who has taken refuge in British territory, while he himself is proceeding at the head of his troops against another brother who is in arms against him, Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan."

WE hear from the same paper that the Chowkeedar Deva Sing, who caused the death of the Reverend Isidor Loewenthal, has been tried before the Commissioner of Peshawur on the following charges:

1st.—Murder, under Section 302 of the Penal Code.

2nd.—Culpable Homicide, under Section 304 of the Penal Code.

"The Commissioner was assisted by assessors, and in concurrence with them has acquitted the accused of the charge of murder, but found him guilty of the offence specified in the second charge, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BIMLIPATAM, 19TH MAY.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 24TH MAY.

Steamer *Calcutta* sailed for Bombay via Southern Ports.

MADRAS, 25TH MAY.

Steamer *Nemesis* from Galle anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 25TH MAY.

Steamer *Arabia* from Madras anchored.

GOA, 27TH MAY.

Steamer *Euphrates* from Vingorla arrived and sailed for Malabar Coast.

MADRAS, 27TH MAY.

Steamer *Rangoon* from Calcutta anchored.

MADRAS, 28TH MAY.

Steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta and Northern Ports.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

SURAT, 25TH MAY.

THE WRECK OF THE "PIONEER."

THE wreck of the ill-fated screw steam ship *Pioneer* was sold to-day for rupees five thousand, the sum that she fetched has astonished everybody, the nearness of the monsoon and the certainty that she must part immediately rendered her in the market-eye almost valueless. When she does part, which may be expected at any moment, the water-tight fore part of her will in in all human probability float to the bar and there become a perfect wreck; the stern portion is so embedded in the sand that in the event of her parting nothing will recover it. The high price at which she has sold is due entirely to the energy and exertions of Captain Wolley, a highly respectable gentleman and well known in the Bombay mercantile service, and Nesserwanjee, a very energetic Parsee gentleman from Ritchie Steuart's house. Both these gentlemen have worked more like slaves than anything else from sunny morning till dewy eve. By example and encouragement they succeeded in landing all that was valuable, thus saving much property for the underwriters. The obstacles they had to contend with can only be imagined by those who know well that dreadful village Mugdulla, familiarly called the thief's village. Major Thatcher deserves great credit for his police arrangements and personal superintendence, Mr. Davis, inspector of the Coast Guards, also rendered great assistance, but no one can speak too highly of the energy and zeal displayed by Messrs. Wolley and Nasserwanjee. The engines have been landed and are in beautiful order, they are housed and will be sent to Bombay at the opening of the season, for sale. Attached to them is a donkey engine of four horse power.

OUDE, 22ND MAY.

THIS has been an unusual season we have had as yet. Scarcely any summer. The weather has kept particularly cool and pleasant, and rain has fallen in various parts of the province. Lucknow has benefitted much by these occasional showers. But this immunity from the heat and other inconveniences of summer is not limited to these parts. In the N. W. Provinces, usually so warm, the season has been extremely mild. The fear is, however, that the harvest may suffer by not having a sufficiency of rain, at the time when it is most needed. Already fears are entertained, and encouraged by those who wish to take advantage of the opportunity. The grain sellers are, of course, primarily interested, and they are rather more inclined to anticipate than to await an unfavourable season. It is unfortunate indeed, that some notice is not taken of the conduct the those who are mainly instrumental in fixing the tables of rates. It is proverbial that the last harvests in Oude were most propitous, yet, the ordinary necessaries of life are much dearer now than they were last year. The native mind certainly does not understand the principle of non-interference which we practise—we are too apt to carry our English ideas too far, and seldom pause to consider the applicability or otherwise of these principles to Indian institutions, and in order of thinking. The time may yet come when the matter will in a measure be forced upon us.

It is already being proved by daily reference that, India cannot be governed entirely on English principles, however much we may desire to Anglicise things essentially Indian, to suit our own modes of thought.

Since I last wrote on the subject, the police arrangements have undergone an improvement. The conviction of Davis and his gang has done much to overcome the unruly characters whose name is legion; and who invest the dark corners of the great city of Lucknow. The work of effectually restraining the criminal population of this city needs the presence of a master mind, a man who thoroughly understands the ramifications of the native mind combined with great personal action and inventive resources in the detection of crime. It may be supposed that such a man is not easily found. In these parts such a man has not yet been forthcoming, and until he is, the criminal classes will have very much of their own way. The terror of jail discipline is to the native mind a matter of little significance; it brings them no degradation, and physically the labour is light. If the Whipping Act is extended to this Province, it will tend more than anything else to check crime, especially petty larcenies and thefts. The people have a wholesome dread of the lash, and it is the only punishment which is suited to the exigencies of the case.

In 1857, when the troops were breaking out in every station, we had three native regiments at Lucknow, the 13th, 48th, and 71st Regiments Native Infantry.

The first was the least tainted, and the second the most. It was the leading regiment and few of it have remained faithful during that critical period.

Many of the men were concerned in the greatest atrocities, and escaped with comparative impunity,—now, several men of this regiment have been apprehended at Nuwabgunj, by Mr. J. Thornton, Assistant District Superintendent of Police. The greatest difficulty will be found, however, in getting orders against them. The crimes imputed to them were committed in such dark and troublesome times that evidence sufficient for conviction is almost unattainable at this distance of time. We shall await the result.

A new Municipal Committee is to be appointed for Lucknow, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting eligible candidates. Some natives will necessarily be appointed, and herein lies the great draw back. The natives do not understand such institutions—and still less can men be found of independent opinions. It is absurd to fancy that natives appreciate being elected for such posts. Practically they will be useless, since few would care to *have* an independent opinion on any subjects.

Taxes and tolls seem now to be the order of the day—for, instead of an amelioration of those existing now, the authorities have raised the tolls on the Cawnpore bridge, so that for a wheeled carriage the toll instead of being 8 as. is now 2 rupees. The rates on other vehicles have been raised proportionately.

The case of Freeman against the Baboo Duckunnarungen for assault and battery has been finally thrown out by the Civil Judge—the arguments brought forward by Freeman in his application for review were very strong, and much to the point. Had the case come to the civil court and in the first instance Freeman would no doubt have got ample damages. The case was one in which exemplary damages would have been awardable. The case having been already thrown out by a competent tribunal, the power of the civil court was very much weakened, and its action limited, but I do not hold to the whole of the argument adduced by the Judge.

CENTRAL INDIA, 23RD MAY.

AFTER a fortnight of rain, accompanied by electric phenomena, the weather at Jubbulpore has again risen to boiling point. The green sward and the verdant foliage, which had cropped out with the premature showers, are again becoming dry and discolored, and the mirage waves wildly around our habitations. The spirit of society has flagged, and nature has collapsed itself within the short space of one week. The clouds have vanished, and the sun sends forth his scorching rays from his throne in the blue canopy above. Such is the position of life at present in this enviable oasis!

The committee for the determination of the question of a site for the joint railway station at Jubbulpore has done its business, dissolved, and dispersed itself. The results have not generally found vent; but this much is manifest that the best site has *not* yet been determined. The committee far from making a selection of the sites already in question, viz. that north of the city of Jubbulpore—the second near the Residency, and the third near the cavalry lines—have recommended a fourth site near the station church; and the whole matter must again go up to Government for the Viceroy's consideration and decision—a decision in giving which the delay has already run over a period of nearly six years, and heaven knows but what it may exhaust some hundreds of bundles of red tape yet, ere it shall be given. Meanwhile labour is rising in the market, its value has nearly trebled itself within the past four years, and the contractor's work is delayed with immense inconvenience to the public and no slight loss to themselves. The new site, from all I have learnt, is about the most unlikely one to be approved of by Sir John Lawrence, as he has distinctly given it as his opinion, that the station house should, for obvious reasons, be in convenient proximity to the European barracks. Now the church site is fully a mile from either the present European barracks, or that piece of ground which has been selected for building the permanent barracks on, besides which the lines of the native corps lie between the site and the European soldiers barracks, and a growing and already populous town lies within half a mile of the church site. The predicament that the railway staff would be in, should an outbreak ever take place like the last rebellion, can be better imagined than described; and I, for one, would prefer, under such circumstances, to be at a respectable distance from the station house. Moreover, the selection of the new site would entail heavy compensation for the demolition of several valuable buildings standing on it, the principal of which are the Government School of Industry, and the Thuggee Jail, or in other words the committee by their last proposition would involve an increase of a lakh of rupees in the way of damages to the railway companies. Every person interested in the welfare of Jubbulpore, and anxious for the speedy solution of so important a question as that under notice, would, I think, prefer deciding *at once* on the Residency site as that on which the station house should be built. The ground is sound and hard, the spot is elevated and not choked up with buildings, it is convenient to the present barracks, and the site selected for the permanent barracks on sanitary grounds is unquestionably the best spot, and would appear to meet the wishes of the Viceroy from every point of view. The site selected in the cavalry lines would not permit of the station house being on a main through line, and the city site suggests its disadvantage in its name, that is, its proximity to the city and distance from the military cantonment: and, with these remarks, the question of their eligibility might be dismised. The Viceroy's decision then rests between the Residency and the city site; and, as I have already shown, the balance of favour is with the former, view the matter in whatever way we like. I believe several applications have been made for land for building godowns and warehouses thereon, adjacent to the railway terminus; and judging from the bustle and stir in the commercial community of this station the interest in the decision of the site is unquestionably the subject at present paramount in the mind of the monied man, since all are eager to obtain the best practicable sites for building on. The commercial future of Jubbulpore cannot be overrated; godown agents for the receipt and delivery of goods sent by the rail will make their fortunes within five years, and speculators in this line are already offering high salaries for European managers. The whole aspect of the place may be very vividly described in the word of the author, who likened the London world to "commerce bewildered in pursuit of gold."

District officers in the Central Provinces are very busy at present planting trees all over the country, in avenues along the road side, in groves at encamping grounds, and on the banks of streams whereby the watering of the plants may be facilitated. Your readers must be well aware that the monsoon is the season best suited for this work. Native chiefs and landholders have been impressed with the immense importance of arboriculture not only for the advancement of the country, but more particularly for the improvement of its climate; which climate improvement will further ensure the regularity of rain fall—and thence the enhancement of productive power. Mr. Temple has promulgated a very practical set of suggestions for the best mode of planting trees, and for their moisture thereafter. The Officiating Chief's tastes in the way of gardening are of a very high order, and as an instance of this might be cited the flourishing and flowering condition into which he has brought the Maharaj Bagh at Nagpore. I have seen it urged recently in some paper that flowers dispel disease and preserve health, and the writer brought forward the fact that Meerut owed its healthiness to its numerous large flower gardens. Doubtless the officiating Chief Commissioner had this principle in view when he urged the subject of horticulture on the local authorities more than a year ago. The result to outward appearances has already been very satisfactory, for leaving aside the fact that a public Government garden exists, at present, at every one of the sixteen head quarter stations, it is a matter for rejoicing that a traveller may now, on his tour through the country, see the rose tree blooming where once the rank grass grew, and scent the lily at remote police outposts in the wilds of the provinces. This I assure you is no figure of speech, but to my certain knowledge in some instances an established fact, and the ultimate advaugtages of the measure are too patent to need elucidation.

The cultivation of arrowroot and potatoes is also progressing; by progressing I mean that both the quality of the esculents is improving and the supply increasing. Both these already grow in the Jubbulpore district, the latter is more than equal to the demand, but the former is not sufficiently understood as yet to be universally appreciated by the natives, however it may be worthy of note that arrowroot grows wild in the Mundla district. The indigenous plant requires a good deal of care and culture before it can be brought to that state of perfection to which it grows in Bengal. I believe an enquiry is now going on in these provinces, at the instance of H. E. the Commander in Chief, as to the adequacy or otherwise of the supply of vegetables in these territories for the use of troops, and suggestions have been invited for improving and enhancing the supply, should it be inadequate; and simultaneously a report on the best means of establishing sheep and cattle farms for suppling beef and mutton to troops has been called for. It is to be hoped that Deputy Commissioners will not lose sight of the subject of potatoes and arrowroot when sending in their reports, particularly the former, for the value of such a vegetable when it is good will be apparent, when I tell you that greengrocers travel from here all the way to Furruckabad in the N. W. Provinces to bring down the famous potatoes of that district for sale in the country of the Nerbudda, notwithstanding that the uplands of these territories produce as large potatoes as any part of India, but it is simply owing to the supply being deficient and the Furruckabad potatoes having an alleged superiority in flavour.

After all this dissertation on gardening &c., it will be a relief to your readers to be entertained with a little small talk. The recent thunder storms occasioned only one casualty—a native was killed by lightning at a village not more than three miles from the station of Jubbulpore. It thunders and lightens terrifically at this station, and the cause is attributed to a substratum of iron existing below our dwelling-houses. The assumption led certain scientific men to sink a pit a few hundred yards out of the station, but an immense volume of water suddenly rushing to the surface deterred them from pushing on their works; the pit has been partially filled up since with sand and clay, but water charged with sulphur continues to issue regularly from it, and members of the faculty at the station generally advise their patients to repair to the spring for an elixir of life. The late General Superintedent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, Colonel Hervey, I believe regularly partook of the waters, with what advantage however I am not in a position to state. I tried the joke myself one morning after a week of severe biliousness, but the stink of the sulphur nearly knocked me down.

BOMBAY.

WE learn from a correspondent, that cholera is raging at Gundevi.

AS a temporary arrangement, until the receipt of orders from the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council has sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 5 per deim to an officer performing the duties of Interpreter to Military Courts other than Regimental.

WE understand that Government have granted batta at the rate of fifty per cent. on their salaries to the Clerks under the Revenue Commissioners, Collectors, and the Inspector General of Prisons, while they are on circuit in the districts.

WE understand that there have been one or two heavy thunder storms at Mahabuleshwar and the neighbourhood in last week, accompanied with hail and rain. Visitors at the Hills are beginning to think of returning shortly to Poona, or from whencesoever they came.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, with his suite, is expected at Poona on or before the 12th of June next. His Excellency will stay at Government House Dapooree during the rains.

His Excellency the Commander in-Chief and suite will also leave Mahabuleshwar for Poona on the 10th proximo, or earlier if the rains should set in before that time.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, Captain J. W. D Bird, which leaves this port for China &c. carries on board 1983 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. W. Stuart.
For Calcutta.—Messrs. Card, R. and Valais, and four Europeans.
For Shanghai.—Mr. Hildebrand.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Parell Gardens this evening:—

Overture.—"Marco Spada"	Auber.
Selection (Op).—"Fra Diavalo"	Auber.
Waltz.—"Fenella"	Tinney.
Finale (Op).—"La Favorite"	Donizetti.
Quadrille.—"Militaire"	Kuhner.
Galop.—"Les Fusees"	Bossisio.

COLONEL G. A. BALLARD, C. B., Royal Engineers, has resigned the honorary office of President of the Bombay Mechanic's Institution, the duties of which he has performed to the satisfaction of the members of the Institution. We understand that a worthy successor, in the person of Mr. J. T. Scott, Engineer to the Elphinstone Land Company, has been appointed in room of Colonel Ballard as President of the Institution. This gentleman is brother of the Hon'ble Mr. Michael H. Scott.

MESSRS. COTTER and TUDBALL, two experienced Station Masters, recently employed on English Railways, arrived here by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Carnatic* which brought the last Overland mail. They have been engaged by Mr. Broughton, the General Traffic Manager, for employment on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Eight new Station Masters in all have now arrived here from England; and we understand several others are shortly expected.

WE understand that the P. and O. Company's new Steam-Ship *Poonah*, which brought the last Overland mail from Southampton, made a splendid passage to Alexandria, having arrived there two days before the steamer with the Marseilles packets and passengers. The *Poonah* has hitherto been very unfortunate, her engines having broken down on three different occasions. These have now been replaced by engines of a different construction, which are found to work admirably.

WE learn that the Engineers who have been deputed by the G. I. P. Railway Company to survey the proposed line from Sholapoore to Hyderabad, have been behaving improperly towards the Nizam's Government. Mr. Yule, the Resident, brought this circumstance to the notice of the Government of Bombay, who have requested the Company to send an experienced officer to that locality, to institute enquiries into this matter. The acting Chief Resident Engineer of the Company, Mr. E. W. West, has deputed Mr. A. Roberts, in charge of the Dekhan Railway Line, to proceed at once to Hydrabad, with a view to carry out the wishes of Government.

THE WEATHER.—The heat of the weather in Bombay for some days past, more especially during the night time, has been very oppressive, and even the residents on Malabar Hill have been complaining of the stagnation in the atmosphere during the hours when natural rest is necessary to the refreshment of the body. There has been a considerable accumulation of electric clouds over the Ghauts in the North-East quarter for some evenings past, and one or two slight showers of rain have fallen during the night, all indicating an early setting in of the monsoon;—the sooner the better. Yesterday the thermometer stood at 90th in the Fort at 4 P. M.

THE *Thule*, a screw steamer recently belonging to the Anglo Chinese fleet, went out for a trip on Saturday last, for the purpose of testing her engines, speed, &c. During a four hours' run she averaged about seven knots per hour. Owing to the bad coal on board, the engineers in charge were unable to raise sufficient steam to drive her at full power; hence the low rate of speed. The *Thule* is a pretty model, and handsomely fitted up. She was built, we believe, for the chairman of the P. & O. Co who purposed using her for a yacht. We understand she is now to be the Governor's yacht.

IN January 1863, the residents of Falkland Road applied to the Municipal Commissioners for the extension of the Vehar Water supply to that locality, for a year. For a long time no notice whatever was taken of their application. The residents in consequence again wrote to the Commissioners on the subject. After some time the Commissioners in reply informed the residents that although Government had sanctioned the grant of Rs. 3,000 for laying down the pipes necessary for the supply of Falkland Road with Vehar Water, they had as yet been unable to do so, because the price demanded for pipes exceeded the sanctioned amount by Rs. 250. The petitioners upon this paid, about three months ago, the sum of Rs. 250 to the Commissioners, but still no movement in the matter has yet been made by the Municipal triumvirate. This is a glaring example of the negligence and apathy of the late Municipal Commissioners. It now remains to be seen how the new brooms will do their work. The public have yet to learn of what stuff these worthies are made; and unless they show this by actual work no one will be inclined to put much confidence in them.

THE following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of March last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

According to the present limits of the several Governments.	1862. March	1863. March	1864. March
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	5,61,79,530	4,40,67,617	2,58,84,876
Bengal ...	2,63,67,509	2,35,05,766	2,57,51,871
N. W. Provinces..	2,52,94,753	2,85,87,760	2,41,08,424
Punjab ...	96,76,171	1,29,29,649	1,10,08,772
Bombay ...	2,66,44,044	3,38,91,292	1,91,51,709
Central Provinces.	54,58,181	42,95,036	34,81,492
Deccan ...	25,62,255	36,57,482	43,13,397
Madras ...	2,47,60,941	3,50,06,792	3,30,88,281
Total ...	17,59,43,384	18,50,41,385	14,67,88,822

THE MAIDS OF JUDAH.—The young damsels, of whom we have all heard so much, in the Presidency papers, have, at the earnest solicitation of their friends, and patrons, consented to remain amidst the classic groves of Girgaum. The *Bombay Gazette* has a cheerful notice of the subject, giving us the details of a professional visit, paid by Mr. Souter, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, to the interesting daughters of Israel. As soon as they saw him, the general exclamation was—"Oh! what a nice young man!" "I am Souter, the Peeler," was the polite reply. "Oh! indeed, and a most polite peeler you are." This remark was made by Rachel, who was sitting upon the images, in the most composed manner possible. Mr. Souter was then asked if he would like to hear a Hebrew melody. His brief exclamation was—"Go it!" One of the maids, after arranging a number of empty *salt-cellers* on the table, and striking them with a brass rod—which she said formed a simple substitute for a *Psaltery*, her voice burst forth into the following beautiful melody—

Oh! still shall the maidens of Judah sing,
And the *Lay* they will still keep on:
They'll back to Gell all his "leaders" fling,
While abuse *he* will still heap on!

For deep is the dodge of the Jewish lass,
Close by Girgaum's palmy shades;
And if down that way should the preacher pass,
Sweet will smile the Jewish maids!

The Deputy Commissioner, upon hearing this song asked Mr. Alfred Edginton his assistant, what he thought of the ditty. He replied that, in his opinion, "it was a deuced good song, and very well sung!"—"I believe you my bo-o-y!" cried ——— well never mind—bounding up the stairs, two steps at a time. The Jewesses, at once, forgave the *Jeu d'esprit*!—and it is to be hoped that the public, generally, will be equally magnanimous.—*Deccan Herald.*

A CORRESPONDENT states that about a week ago a night-train was started from Boree Bunder, consisting of only 10 carriages in all, while tickest were already issued to passengers requiring at least double the number, so that many were left on the platform with the assurance of being taken away the next morning! What must have become of the engagements many of them—though they were *third* class passengers—had entered into at different placess depending on railway promises and accuracy? However to go on. As the train went on from station to Station, there were passengers, ticket in hand, waiting on the platform, ready to rush in the carriages. The consequence was a suffocating over-crowd which resulted not only in bodily torture and annoyance but also in pockets being picked. This is we believe a scene of daily occurrence more or less. Now in the name of suffering humanity, what are the railway authorities doing? Are they engaged in sketching a comprehensive plan of reform which would take time but which when complete would remove all grievances, or do they receive public complaints only as the rolling of the waves over them which when passed leave no trace behind? The people blame the Government and the Directors for economy, as the source of the mismanagement; and that may be true as far as under-paying the servants goes; but it cant be said that the Directors or the Government restrict the number of carriages of which a train ought to consist; and yet is all the personal incovenience to passengers caused by the habitual propensity of the workers of the line first to engage and then to fill up as few carriages as possible. Has it ever occurred to any one why the carriages for third class female passengers should be only one whatever the number of the individuals to travel in? The authorities of the G. I. P. Railway by this time ought to be able to calculate from their past experience roughly at least, the probable extent of public demand on their cariage-accommodation. As is the usual fashion, we must end with an invocation to Mr. Broughton to come to the recue.—*Native Opinion, May 29.*

LOSS OF THE JANET COWAN.

The *Glasgow Herald* says—"We regret to announce the total loss of the ship Janet Cowan, of Greenock, Captain M'Kirdy, on St. Kilda, on Thursday night, the 7th instant. She was a new vessel belonging to Messrs. Shankland, of Greenock, of 551 tons register, and had left Calcutta with a cargo of nearly 1200 tons of jute for Dundee, on the 9th November last. About the 1st of this month she encountered a thick fog, which lasted for several days; and during it she struck on St. Kilda, and by the time the crew were roused, had launched the boats, and got into them, she disappeared in deep water. The captain and his crew, consisting of 21 men, barely escaped with their lives, and with loss of everything. Indeed, the captain was saved in his shirt and trousers. After taking to the boats, they lay by the scene of the wreck all night, and after pulling about for some time, next day managed to effect a landing; but still so dense was the fog on shore that it was only by hearing dogs barking that they found out the residences of the inhabitants, who showed them every kindness, and gave them of their best. They were detained by the weather on the island for six days, and came to Harris on Thursday, and on Saturday were conveyed here by one of the lobster smacks of Mr. M'Lachlan, fishcurer. They go south by the Clydesdale this evening. The loss appears to be a heavy one, and is estimated at upwards of £40,000.

The Clydesdale arrived at Greenock on Wednesday afternoon. The following account of their privations is given by the crew:—Thirteen men left in one lifeboat and eight in another, and when they last saw the ship she was settling down rapidly. All the crew—officers and men—lost their effects, except the clothing they had on, and some who had turned out of their hammocks were only half-clad. About noon next day, both boats got round to the lee side of the island, the weather being rather clearer, and on their way saw portions of the poop and other parts of the wreck floating about. With much difficulty they effected a landing and drew up the boats, and, not having had any food since leaving the vessel, made a meal of wreck and tangle. On gaining the summit of the rocks, after considerable labour and danger, they were unable from the thick weather to find any trace of the inhabitants, but after some time the bark of a dog was heard, and they succeded in reaching the clachan. Here they were kindly entertained for six days, but the inhabitants becoming short of food they left in one of the native boats for Lewis, and made the Island of Scarp, to the west of Harris, where they slept on the beach all night. They then made their way to Tarbet, where they were received by some of the inhabitants, and ultimately reached Stornoway on foot, some of them (Captain M'Kirby included) being without shoes.

The men, upon their arrival in Greenock, were a once lodged in the Sailors' Home. The vessel and cargo are insured.

_ The *Janet Cowan* left Bombay in August last to oad home from Calcutta.—*Ed. B. G.*

TABLE OF SALUTES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

THE following order, passed by Her Majesty in Council, approving a revised Table of Salutes to Native Princes and Chiefs in India, is published for general information:—

At the Court of Windsor, the 1st day of March 1864.

Present.—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Representation from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council setting forth that the third Table of Salutes, sanctioned by the Order of Her Majesty in Council, of the 20th of March 1857, having been received in India immediately after the outbreak of the mutinies, has not yet been published, and that some alterations have been rendered necessary by the conduct of the Native Chiefs of India during the mutinies; and submitting for Her Majesty's approval a revised Table of Salutes to be given to certain Native Princes, Chiefs, and High Functionaries in India.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty having taken the said revised Table of Salutes into consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said revised Table of Salutes (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) be strictly observed and attended to. Whereof the Right Honorable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the Right Honorable Sir Charles Wood, Baronet, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to take notice, and to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain. ARTHUR HELPS.

Amended Table of Salutes to Native Sovereigns and Chiefs, applicable to Her Majesty's Indian Territories.

Names.	No. of Guns.	REMARKS.
Maharajah Duleep Sing	21	
The Guicowar	21	
,, Nizam of Hyderabad	21	
,, Maharajah of Mysore	21	
,, Rajah of Nepal	21	
Ameer of Cabul	21	
Maharajah Holkar	19	
,, Scindia	19	
Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Bhopal	19	
His Highness Taee Sahiba of Indore	19	For life.
Maharajah of Jummoo	19	
The Khan of Khelat	19	
,, Nawab Nizam of Moorshedabad	19	
,, Nizam's Minister	17	For life, (Salar Jung.)
,, Rajah of Cochin	17	
,, ,, Travancore	17	
,, Maharanah of Meywar (Oodeypore)	17	
,, Maharajah of Jyepore	17	
,, Maharajah of Marwar (Joudpore)	17	
Jung Bahadoor, Minister of Nepal	17	For life.
The Nawab of Bhawulpore	17	
,, Maharajah of Puttiala	17	
,, Rajah of Kolapore	17	
,, Rao of Cutch	17	
,, Chief of Bicanier	17	
,, ,, Boondee	17	
,, Rajah of Bhurtpore	17	
,, Nawab of Tonk	17	
,, Chief of Kerowlee	17	
,, ,, Rewa	17	
,, Maharajah of Dholepore	15	
,, Chief of Dhar	15	
,, ,, Dewas	15	
,, ,, Kishengurh	15	
,, ,, Jessulmere	15	
,, ,, Jhallawur	15	
,, ,, Ulwur	15	
,, ,, Pertabgurh	15	
,, ,, Banswarra	15	
,, ,, Doongurpore	15	
,, ,, Serohi	15	
Her Highness the *Qudsia* Begum of Bhopal (Bhoodshaee)	15	For life.
The Chief of Kotah	13	
,, Rajah of Kiddah	13	
,, Maharajah of Benares	13	
,, Rajah of Tipperah	13	
,, ,, Koonch Behar	13	
,, Nawab of Rampore	13	
,, ,, Jourah	13	
,, Chief of Jubooa	11	
,, ,, Rutlam	11	
,, ,, Amjaheera*	11	
,, ,, Sillavah	11	
,, ,, Secta Mhow	11	
,, ,, Oorcha	11	
,, ,, Duttiah	11	
,, ,, Sumpthur	11	
,, Rajah of Nabba	11	
,, ,, Jheend	11	
,, ,, Kuppoorthullah	11	
,, ,, Nalaghur	11	
,, ,, Sookeet	11	
,, ,, Mundee	11	
,, ,, Chumba	11	
,, ,, Furreedkote	11	
,, ,, Bussahir	11	
,, Chief of Chirkaree	11	
,, ,, Punnah	11	
,, ,, Bijawar	11	
,, ,, Chutterpore	11	
,, Nawab of Baonee	9	
,, Chief of Burwanee	9	
,, ,, Ali Rajpoor	9	
Native Chiefs at Aden	9 to 12	
The Nawab of Baonee	9	
,, Sir Dessaee of Sawunt Warree.	9	
,, Bebee of Cannanore	7	
,, Rajah of Sirmoor	7	
,, ,, Khaloor or Belespoor.	7	

* The name of this Chief was entered by mistake in the list sent to the Secretary of State. There is now no Chief of Amjaheer.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY INOCULATION WITH QUASSIA.

THE following papers were placed in the Editor's Room on Saturday last, at the disposal of the press:—

Bombay, 23rd February 1863.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Medical Department.

TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, JUDICIAL, DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to Government resolution No. 314 of 17th instant, forwarding letter No. 170, of 23rd January, from the Commissioner of Police Southern Division regarding the treatment of Cholera by inoculation with the tincture of quassia, I beg to report that I have attentively considered the several statements contained in the letter regarding the alleged efficacy of quassia, and I arrive at the conclusion that it is not of the slightest value whatever.

I cannot state that the mode of treatment is productive of positive injury, except in so far as when trusted to, or employed alone, in which case valuable time may be lost in neglecting to make use of measures which have received the sanction of experience and of the testimony of competent medical officers. Nevertheless I beg to record my opinion that the treatment of cholera by quassia is not based upon any logical deduction from the properties of the drug, is opposed to all rational views of the nature of the disease, and is a species of empiricism which may serve for a time to influence the minds of the ignorant of the native population, but can have no effect in hindering the prosecution of legitimate researches into the means of arresting or mitigating one of the most formidable of the diseases met with in India or elsewhere, and therefore calls for no active interference on the part of medical authority to forbid the employment and may be allowed to subside with hundreds of other so-called species of cholera.—I have, &c.

M. STOVELL,
Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

Judicial Department 12th March 1863.

To The Right Hon'ble Sir CHARLES WOOD, BARONET, G.C.B.
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR,—With reference to paragraph 6 of your despatch, dated the 15th May last, No. 33, and in continuation of our letter, dated 27th October of the same year, No. 56 we beg to forward copy of a letter from the political Commissioner S. D., dated 23rd January last, submitting an abstract of the reports made by police Superintendents of the other Districts within his division, relative to the treatment of cholera by quassia.

We caused Mr. Hart's letter to be forwarded to the principal Inspector General Medical Department for any remarks that it might suggest, and beg to enclose transcript of his reply, from which it will be seen, that Doctor Stovell has arrived at the conclusion, that quassia is not of the slightest value in the treatment of cholera. We have &c.

H. B. E. FRERE.
W. E. FRERE.
J. D. INVERARITY.

Judicial No. 19.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 12th March 1863, forwarding correspondence relative to the treatment of cholera by quassia from which it appears that the Principal Inspector General has arrived at the conclusion that, that drug is not of the slightest value in the treatment of cholera. I have, &c.

C. WOOD Secretary of State for India.

India office, London, 24th April 1863.

Judicial Department 28th May, 1864.

To THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, S.D.

SIR,—I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the "7th and 10" instant, requesting to be favored with the opinion of Government on the subject of the treatment of cholera by inoculation with quassia, and in reply to transmit for your information, copies of the report of the Inspecter General of Hospital, Despatch to the Secretary of State, and reply of the Secretary of state, I have &c.

H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary.

STAFF SALARIES.

IN continuation of Government General Order, No. 161 A., of 29th October 1863, the annexed scale of staff salaries for certain appointments, not provided for in that order, is hereby sanctioned, with effect from the 1st September last:—

Governor General's Body Guard.—The Second in command and Adjutant to receive the same staff salaries as Officers holding corresponding appointments in Regiments of Native Cavalry, in addition to staff corps pay of their respective ranks.

These Officers will, however, continue each to Command a troop, drawing the command and contingent allowances, as at present, in lieu of the amount granted to Squadron officers in Regiments under the new organization, for the payment of their several charges.

The amount at present allowed to the Commandant as compensation for off-reckonings will cease, when the appointment is vacated by the present incumbent.

Lahore Light Horse.—The Commandant to receive a staff salary of Rupees 600, in addition to staff corps pay of rank.

The Adjutant to be on the same footing as an Adjutant of a Native Cavalry Corps, under the new organization.

Any reduction in the amount of existing receipts, caused by the foregoing scale, will not affect present incumbents.

SUBSTITUTION OF HONORARY FOR VETERAN COMMISSIONS TO WARRANT OFFICERS.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Despatch received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, relative to the substitution of Honorary Commissions for the Veteran Commissions, formerly bestowed upon Warrant Officers of long and meritorious service.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraphs 11, 12 and 13, the question of a revision of the scale of pay, pensions, and other advantages at present granted to the higher grade of Warrant Officers, is now under consideration.

In the sense of the 14th paragraph, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council will be prepared to forward the names of a certain number of selected Officers holding the superior departmental grades in view to their submission to her Majesty for Honorary rank:—

India Office, London, the 30th January 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have received and considered in Council the late Governor General's letter, No. 90A., dated the 19th September 1863, upon the subject of the substitution of Honorary Commissions for the Veteran Commissions, formerly bestowed upon Warrant Officers of long and meritorious service; and also a Despatch from your Government, No. 294 of the 8th October last, forwarding copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay on the same subject.

The Governor General observes, that, as the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government have determined that the grant of Commissions in the Veteran Establishment shall be discontinued are not expressed, His Lordship is unable to meet or discuss them, and can only submit the reasons which force him earnestly to deprecate the proposed measure.

The determination to discontinue the grant of Commissions to the Veteran Establishment to Warrant Officers in India, and to substitute Honorary Commissions in their stead, was adopted after much and careful consideration, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, and the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Under the altered circumstances of the Army in India, it was perceived that the practice of granting such Commissions involve an anomaly which now that all commissions would emanate from the direct authority of the Crown, it was necessary to get rid of, with a view to the complete assimilation of the usages of the service in India and elsewhere.

It was, therefore, determined to grant, according to the practice which obtains in Her Majesty's service, Honorary Commissions in lieu of Veteran Commissions to deserving Officers of this class.

The objections raised by His Lordship, the late Governor General, to the discontinuance of Veteran Commissions, are founded upon the loss and disppointment which is experienced by a very deserving class of public servants, by the substitution of rank without pay for a Commission which carried important pecuniary advantages.

The Government and Commander-in-Chief in Bombay object upon similar grounds.

In my Despatch, No. 461, of the 16th December 1862, paragraph 5, it is stated:—"It is to be understood that Commissions of this nature will not carry pay or increase of pay on attaining advanced rank. The remuneration of the individuals must be dependent on their position in the department or post in which they may be serving."

I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by His Lordship, the Governor General, regarding the value to the State of the class of public servants who are likely to be affected by this change.

There can be no doubt that the pecuniary advantages which have heretofore accompanied Commissions in the Veteran Establishment were fairly earned and well bestowed, but it is evident that such advantages are placed on their proper footing by being granted in conection with department service past or present, in which the recipient may be useful and distinguished, rather than as the accompaniment of a grade among the commissioned ranks of the Army, the duties of which he is, in most cases, not supposed to be fitted for, or expected to perform.

The Honorary Commission appears more appropriate for this class of public servants, while it is quite in accordance with the usages of Her Majesty's service.

I shall not object, however, to such a revision of the present scale of pay, pensions, and other advantages granted to the higher grade of War-

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rant Officers in the Ordnance and other Departments, as shall secure to a limited number of those grades, advantages in these respects fully equal those which they may be considered to have lost by the discontinuance of Veteran Commission.

I request, therefore, you will take the subject into early consideration, with a view to the adoption of a uniform system in the three Presidencies, by which a limited number of Warrant Officers in the higher grades may be admitted to a scale of pay and pension, such as shall constitute a fitting remuneration for the discharge of their important duties, and a suitable recognition of past services in their several departments.

Of the Officers holding the superior departmental grades, a certain number might be from time to time selected, and their names submitted to Her Majesty for honorary rank.

C. WOOD.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held on Friday last, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindoo labourer named Gungia. From the evidence of a pointsman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, it appeared that, on Thursday last, at 5-30 P. M., he saw the deceased at the Boree Bunder terminus fall from one of the carriages of a ballast train in motion. The train was going at a moderate pace. He and one Mr. Cook immediately went to the deceased and found him dead.

VERDICT—"Accidental Death."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Another Inquest was held on the same day, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on view of the body of one Buswanna Nursoo, aged about thirty years. From the evidence produced before the Coroner, it appeared that the deceased was employed as a labourer on the construction of a chimney of a building at Lower Colaba belonging to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company. The deceased and one Luxamon Lingappa were working at the chimney and sitting on the same scaffolding. Deceased was sitting close by Lingappa, and offered him a pipe to smoke; soon after which he fell down. It appeared that the deceased must have sustained the fall in consequence of giddiness, the result of the *Ganja* which he had smoked a few minutes before he fell. The deceased was conveyed to the Hospital where he died immediately afterwards.

VERDICT.—"Accidental Death."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.—A third Inquest was held on Saturday last, at the Picket Road, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of one Peter Zealand, late a mate on board the ship *Western*. From the evidence of one Jacob Bergstram, a seaman on board the same ship, it appears that on the morning of Friday last, he and the deceased came ashore on leave. They went at first to a public house called the Royal Oak, which is situated in Chunduuwaddy. They left that place at about eight o'clock in the evening and went to a brothel at the Picket Road. In about half an hour they left the latter place and again went to the Royal Oak, from whence, in about a quarter of an hour they returned with a bottle of brandy to the brothel at the Picket Road, where they both remained during the night. Early on the following morning, when witness awoke and was going downstairs he saw the deceased lying on the road quite cold, with injuries on the head and body apparently caused by a fall from a window. There was no disturbance in the house before they went to sleep. Deceased had no watch or anything valuable on his person. He was a quiet man, but on the day they visited the brothel the deceased was very drunk and quite incapable of taking care of himself. The evidence of this witness was corroborated by the people of the house.

VERDICT.—"Deceased was killed by a fall from the window of a brothel in Picket Road; but how this was caused there is not sufficient evidence before the Jury to enable them to come to a conclusion."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*27th May.*)

BROACHING CARGO.—John Doyle, William Johnson, Edward Richardson, Alexander Wooldrop, Edward Hewett, and William Sullivan, seamen of the British ship *Southampton*, were placed at the bar of the police, charged with having embezzled a quantity of brandy, bottled beer, and candles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 600, part of the cargo of the said ship.

Richard Stamford, boy on board the *Southampton*, stated that on the passage from London to Bombay he had seen the prisoners Wooldrop and Richardson taking brandy and beer out of the cargo in the hold. On more than one occasion he saw them drinking, but did not remember the dates.

Edmund Burnes, a seaman on board the same ship, said he saw the second prisoner come up the hatchway out of the fore peak into the forecastle. He merely saw a bottle of beer with him. Had seen Wooldrop and Richardson drinking beer out of bottles in the forecastle. They were not allowed any beer. Witness supposed it was a part of the cargo of the ship. He drank himself some.

James Henry Pepper, another seaman on board the vessel, stated to the effect that while at sea on the passage to Bombay he saw Johnson, Hewett, and Sullivan come up out of the lower forecastle with bottles similar to those produced before the Court. He did not remember the date. He drank some himself.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Hewett.—It was in the day time he saw him coming up. They were not all three together. All had ale or porter in their possession. Witness did not take any from those three and stow it away for them.

It appeared from the evidence of another seaman, named John Wright, that he observed the prisoners Johnson and Hewett come up the fore-hatch forecastle with bottles of porter. He drank some of that porter.

Alfred Parker stated that he was a seaman on board the *Southampton*, and that he received some beer from the prisoners Doyle, Wooldrop and Richardson. He did not say where they got it from. Drank it in the forecastle. They were not allowed any beer.

From the evidence of Mr. Alexander Macdonald, the chief mate of the ship, it appeared that on the morning of the 26th of March last, on the passage to Bombay, in consequence of the information received by him from the boatswain, he went down into the main hold, and there found two bottles, one of which was empty. From 4 to 6 P. M. he went into the forehold with the boatswain and found eight cases of beer broached, and two cases more or less were taken out of them. On the following Tuesday he went down, and found in the main hold five cases of brandy broached and one empty altogether. He saw one of these bottles in Doyle's chest, one in Hewett's, and one with Johnson.

His worship adjourned the case until this day (Monday) for the evidence of the second mate and boatswain.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—Adam Gibson seaman of the British Ship *South Carolina*, was brought up upon remand charged with assaulting Henry Sheepcott, Chief officer of the said ship.

Prisoner produced one witness whose evidence was to the effect that he saw the prisoner strike the mate.

His worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*28th May.*)

THEFT.—Two Mahomedans, named Suffer Moonder Ally, and Ramjoo Ameer, were charged with stealing nine pieces of wearing apparel of the value of sixteen rupees, and eleven rupees in cash, the property of one Gungaram Enkoo, on Thursday last the 26th instant.

From the evidence of the complainant, who is a retailer of soda-water and other refreshments at the Byculla Railway Station, it appeared that on returning home from business at 9 o'clock P. M., on the day in question, he missed the property mentioned in the charge from his box, and seing the prisoner Suffer leaving the house with a bundle, he gave an alarm, and followed and seized him with the bundle in his hand. At this time the prisoner Rumjoo was standing outside the complainant's house and was arrested by a Policeman to whom complainant made over the bundle containing the stolen property and the prisoner Suffer.

Essoo Ragoo, a Policeman, corroborated the evidence of the complainant, and stated that on searching the prisoner Rumjoo, he found, in the waistband of his trousers, the purse containing the money now produced, which was identified by the plaintiff as his property.

The prisoners denied the charge, but the evidence of their guilt being quite clear, and as they were old offenders,—the prisoner Suffer having already suffered imprisonment in the common jail with hard labour on nine previous occasions,—they were convicted, and His Worship sentenced them to be severally imprisoned for six calendar months in the Common Jail with hard labour.

THEFT IN A HOTEL.—A Soortee dher, of the name of Kessoo Runsord, was placed at the bar charged with the theft of Rs. 120 in currency notes, and a pair of web drawers, the property of Mr. Frederick Smith, who described himself as a traveller at present residing at the Adelphie Hotel at Byculla.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, it appeared that the prisoner was his servant, and that he had employed him a week ago as his butler. On Friday last, the 27th instant, he had placed a pocket book containing two currency notes—one of 100 Rs. and one of 20 Rs.—in his coat pocket and placed the coat on a chair in his room and went to sleep till dinner time; having previously told the prisoner to wake him at the dinner hour. He then put on his coat and went to dinner, and afterwards took out his pocket book to get some money when he found the notes were gone. He called the prisoner and asked him about the notes but he declared he knew nothing about them. The prosecutor then took the prisoner to Pallonjee, the proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel, and told him what had occurred, and he was then made over to the custody of the Police. A European Constable (Mr. Graham) came to the Hotel and took him to a stable, where amongst other articles belonging to the prisoner a pair of web drawers were found which were identified by the prosecutor as his property, and which had been stolen from him. A careful search was made by the Constable, but the notes were not then found. Amongst other articles found in the possession of the prisoner was a silver waist chain and pair of anklets which were quite new, and which he said he had brought from Nussearabad. The pair of web drawers were found buried in the ground along with a new silk saree. The prisoner said that the sarree was his, and that he had bought it that day, and on the next day he pointed out to the Constable the person from whom he had bought the sarree.

Mahomed Jan Mahomed, a hopekeeper in the service of Dr. Watt, who resides at Pallonjee's Hotel, deposed to his having seen the prisoner bury something in a hole which he had dug near the fire place in the stable, which on being examined proved to be a new silk saree and a pair of web drawers.

The further investigation of this case was postponed in order to give time to the police to endeavour to find the notes, which are still missing.

NOTE.—During the afternoon, Constable Graham presented himself before His Worship, and reported that he had just succeeded in finding the one hundred rupees note that had been stolen. It was traced to a goldsmith in the Bazaar, from whom the prisoner had purchased a silver waistchain and pair of silver anklets on the same day it was stolen from the prosecutor. His Worship intimated that he should proceed with the enquiry on Monday next, the 30th instant (this day.)

THE POISONING CASE.—Luxumon Poondlick; Venkoo Nubajee; Bynabaee woman, Rewoo woman; and Rughonath Sewram, were again placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder, on the 10th instant, of one Gunputrao Zendoo, a boy of ten years of age, by poisoning him with arsenic administered in a certain sweatmeat called *burfi*.

Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee appeared for the prisoner Venkoo Nubajee.

Mr. Kunderao Morojee appeared for Rughonath Sewram.

The other three prisoners were undefended.

The following additional evidence for the prosecution was recorded.

Chimmabaee, woman, deposed—I am the wife of one Gunesh Nuthoo, who is the priest of the Marootee Temple at Byculla. I live with my husband in a house situated at the back of the temple. I know all the prisoners at the bar. The prisoner Bynabaee woman lives in a house adjoining the temple. She is the owner of the temple, and she appointed my husband to the office of priest on the death of his father who held that office. I know that the prisoner Bynabaee and the prosecutix, Bheema, have a dispute about a house. I knew a boy named Gunputrao, now deceased; he was the son of the prosecutrix Bheema. On last Tuesday fortnight (10th May), about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I was in the temple. I was in the front part of the temple alone. The prisoners Luximon Poondlick and Rewoo his wife, came lthere, ;they did not speak to me; they immediately eft the temple, and I saw them go into the house of the prisoner Bynabaee woman. At the same time I saw the prisoners Venkoo and Rugoonath pass through the temple, and go into the house of the prisoner Bynabaee. In half an hour all the five prisoners came out of Binabaee's house. I saw them enter the temple. All of them, except the prisoner Luxumon Poondlick, sat down in the left hand recess. The prisoner Luximon then went out of the temple, and almost immediately returned with the deceased boy Gunputrao. They sat down in the same recess. The prisoners Luximon and Rewoo, his wife, sat facing each other, and the deceased boy sat between them. While they were all sitting there, I saw the prisoner Bynabaee produce from her saree a white paper parcel; it was tied with cotton thread like a parcel of sweetmeat. I saw the prisoner Bynabaee hand the same parcel to the prisoner Venkoo. I saw the prisoner Venkoo hand the parcel to the prisoner Luximon Poondlick, I then saw Luximon untie the parcel and give it into the hand of the deceased Gunputrao. I was then at a distance of two or three cubits from them. I saw that the parcel placed in the hand of the deceased contained small pieces of what appeared to be sweetmeat like *burfi*. The prisoners talked together, but I did not hear what they said. They spoke to each other in whispers. When the deceased boy received the parcel in his hand he began to eat what it contained. I saw him eat what appeared to be *burfi* from the parcel. The deceased and the prisoners sat there about a native hour (twenty four minutes). While I was standing there the prisoner Venkoo threatened me, saying, "Girl, what are you doing here? Go to your work." [The witness here explained that this aroused her suspicion that the boy was being poisoned]. The deceased then got up and walked a few paces. He did not leave the temple. I went home and aroused my husband, who was asleep, and returned with him to the temple. I followed him there and saw the prisoners still in the same place in the temple; the deceased was with them in the same place: he still had the parcel of sweetmeat in his hand, and he was still eating from the parcel. I pointed out to my husband the prisoners and the deceased; and I went out to fetch water; when I returned they had all left. None of the prisoners partook of the sweetmeat from the parcel which they gave to the deceased.

The prisoners and their counsel declined to put any questions to this witness.

Gunnesh Nuthoo was the next witness examined. He deposed:—I am the priest of the Marotee temple at Byculla. I know all the five prisoners at the bar. The prisoner Bynabaee is the owner of the said temple. I was appointed to the office of priest by the late husband of the prosecutrix, who managed the temple eight or ten years in succession to my father. I live with my wife Chimmabaee, the last witness, in a house at the back of the temple. I know the prosecutrix Bheema. I also know her son Gunputrao, now deceased. On the 20th instant, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I was asleep in my room. My wife aroused me, and in consequence of what she told me, I went into the temple. She accompanied me. I saw there all the prisoners at the bar. The prisoner Rugoonath was standing near the temple door, and the other four prisoners were sitting in the recess. I saw the deceased Gunputrao sitting between the prisoners Luximon and Rewoo woman. I saw in the hand of the deceased a paper, which contained pieces of a substance like a sweetmeat called *burfi*. He was eating that substance. I spoke to the prisoner Venkee, asking to whom he had come. He said that they intended to go to a dinner at Ghorupdevi, but that they had put it off. I spoke to him because he was the brother of the owner of the temple, the prisoner Bynabaee. After a short time the prisoners and the deceased got up; the deceased left the temple with the paper from which he had been eating in his hand. The paper did not then contain any substance. I saw the prisoner Bynabaee go to her own house, and all the other prisoners then went away. On the evening of the same day, the prisoners Venkoo and Bynabaee came to me at the temple. The prisoner Venkoo told me that the deceased boy Gunputrao was ill in Hospital, and that Luximon Poondlick had been arrested. He desired that I should not say that the prisoners had met in this temple. The prisoner Bynabaee did not then speak to me. The prisoner Venkoo told Bynabaee to be careful if any one should come to search there. Bynabaee made no answer, and they left the temple. On the following day I was taken before the Coroner's Inquest. I did not see the dead body of the boy Gunputrao. When Venkoo and Bynabaee came to me at the temple in the evening, as aforesaid, he (Venkoo) further said, if any one should enquire and I should tell, they would accuse me.

The prisoners, themselves and by their counsel, declined to put any questions to this witness.

The further enquiry into this case was then adjourned until Tuesday next, the 31st instant (to-morrow), at 11 o'clock A. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday an article appeared, entitled "Miscegenation," copied from the New Hampshire (U. S.) *Patriot*, containing a base slander against the fame of certain northern ladies, now engaged in teaching the liberated slaves at Hilton Head, South Carolina. As you published the *Patriot's* article, will you kindly give the enclosed a place in the columns of your valuable journal.—Believe me, Sir, very truly yours,

Bombay, 28th May. JOHN L. BURLEIGH.

THE SLANDER ON THE TEACHERS.—The following is from the Hilton Head correspondence of the *New York World*:

"Some anonymous miscreant in this department has attacked, by the creation of rumours, the characters of the ladies who left the North to teach the contrabands at Beaufort and on the islands here. The charges made are too revolting and shameful to report. The ladies who have engaged to perform the task of educating the negroes of the department may misdirect their time or aim at unprofitable ends but they are refined, virtuous women, who evince the enthusiasm and fidelity of their sex in the discharge of the work.

"To state anything implying immoral conduct between them and negroes, is to utter a base, unmanly, and foul slander on their characters. I have known some of them, and I can thus 'speak by the card.' If a report was circulated that the lady teachers are out of their 'teens'; that some of them are approaching the serious ages of from five-and twenty to thirty, with single blessedness hanging to their skirts like a millstone; and that when they came to this department they might have a woman's idea of marriage with some of our high military officers or wealthy civilians mixed up with their philanthropy to the negro, the report would be, or might be truthful.

"We have had four or five marriages in Beaufort, where these ladies, who did not have beaux at the North, were mated with men of their choice after a brief courtship. The accomplished lady of one of our Generals is among those who teach the contrabands. Two other ladies have been recently married, and a few more are 'engaged'. They are constantly open to surveillance, and no one with truth or honesty can impeach their character. The author of the slander it is hoped will be discovered, and you may depend he will at least be banished from this department."

"This slander originated, we believe, in the Portland *Advertiser*, and was eagerly caught up by the New Hampshire *Pariot*, Boston *Courier* and other unscrupulous papers of a similar character. We are glad to see that there is one paper at least of the Copperhead stripe which has the manliness to admit so complete a reputation. Public indignation has again penetrated the pachydermatous covering of the *Courier*, which in copying the above, makes some very awkward explanations and apologies."

THE MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Missionary deputation which recently waited on His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere in Bombay, and the discussions which have ensued in consequence of it, seem to involve issues which may fairly be framed as under:—

I. Whether the Government grant-in-aid could be given to missionary or any school in which the Christian, Mahomedan, Hindoo, Buddhi, or Parsee religion is also taught with the professed object of conversion or not; and if so, should it be?

II. Whether or not the series of English schoolbooks published by Mr. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, and introduced into Government schools in supercession of the Scotch and Irish series, is the best suited to the present state of native feeling on the subject of English education, and calculated to advance the cause of sound elementary education through the medium of that language in this Presidency.

With respect to the first part of the first issue it may be remarked that the celebrated Educational Despatch from the Court of Directors of the late East India Company, to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 19th July 1854, No. 49, contains the following passages bearing upon it.

"Para 5. We have from time to time given careful attention and encouragement to the efforts which have hitherto been made for the spread of education, and we have watched with deep interest the practical result of the various systems by which those efforts have been directed. The periodical reports of the different Councils and Boards of Education, together with other official communications upon the same subject, have put us in possession of full information as to those educational establishments which are under the direct control of Government; while the evidence taken before the Committees of both Houses of Parliament upon Indian affairs has given us the advantage of similar information with respect to exertions made for this purpose by persons unconnected with Government, and has also enabled us to profit by a knowledge of the views of those who are best able to arrive at sound conclusions upon the question of education generally.

"17. Having determined upon a very considerable extension of the general scope of our efforts, involving the simultaneous employment of different agencies, some of which are now wholly neglected, and others but imperfectly taken advantage of by Government, we are of opinion that it is advisable to place the superintendence and direction of education upon a more systematic footing, and we have therefore determined to create an Educational Department as a portion of the machinery of our governments in the several Presidencies of India.

"18. An adequate system of inspection, will also, for the future, become an essential part of our educational system, and we desire that a sufficient number of qualified inspectors be appointed, who will periodically report upon the state of those colleges and schools which are now supported and managed by Government, as well as of such as will hereafter be brought under Government inspection, by the measures that we propose to adopt.

"36. We proceed to consider; first, the different classes of colleges and schools which should be maintained in simultaneous operation, in order to place within the reach of all classes of the natives of India the means of obtaining improved knowledge suited to their several conditions of life; and secondly, the manner in which the most effectual aid may be rendered by Government to each class of educational institutions

"37. The candidates for University degrees will, as we have already explained, be supplied by colleges affiliated to the Universities. These will comprise all such institutions as are capable of supplying a sufficiently high order of instruction in the different branches of art and science, in which University degrees will be accorded. The Hindoo, Hooghly, Dacca, Kishnagur, and Berhampoore Government Anglo-Vernacular Colleges, the Sanscrit College, the Mahomedan Mudrissas, and the Medical College in Bengal; the Elphinstone Institution, the Poona College, and the Grant Medical College in Bombay; the Delhi, Agra, Benares, Barreilly, Thomason College in the North Western Provinces; Seminaries, such as the Oriental Seminary in Calcutta which have been established by highly educated natives, a class of places of instruction which we are glad to learn is daily increasing in numbers and efficiency; those which, like the parental academy, are conducted by East Indians; Bishop's College, the General Assembly's Institution, Dr. Duff's College, the Baptist College at Serampore, and other institutions under the superintendence of different religious bodies and missionary societies; will at once supply a considerable number of educational establishments, worthy of being affiliated to the Universities, and of occupying the highest place in the scale of general instruction.

"38. The affiliated institutions will be periodically visited by Government inspectors.

"41. Our attention should now be directed to a consideration if possible still more important, and one which has been hitherto, we are bound to admit, too much neglected; namely, how useful and practical knowledge, suited to every station in life, may be best conveyed to the great mass of the people who are utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their own unaided efforts; and we desire to see the active measures of Government more especially directed, for the future, to this object, for the attainment of which we are ready to sanction a considerable increase of expenditure.

"48. When we consider the vast population of British India, and the sums which are now expended upon educational efforts, which, however successful in themselves, have reached but an insignificant number of those who are of a proper age to receive school instruction, we cannot but be impressed with the almost unsuperable difficulties which would attend such an extension of the present system of education by means of colleges and schools, entirely supported at the cost of Government, as might be hoped to supply, in any reasonable time, so gigantic a deficiency, and to provide adequate means for setting on foot such a system as we have described, and desire to see established.

"49. Nor is it necessary that we should depend entirely upon the direct efforts of Government. We are glad to recognise an increased desire on the part of the native population, not only in the neighbourhood of the great centres of European civilisation, but also in remoter districts, for the means for obtaining a better education; and we have evidence in many instances of their readiness to give a practical proof of their anxiety in this respect by coming forward with liberal pecuniary contributions. Throughout all ages, learned Hindoos and Mahomedans have devoted themselves to teaching, with little other remuneration than a bare subsistence; and munificent bequests have not unfrequently been made for the permanent endowment of educational institutions.

"50. At the same time in so far as the noble exertions of societies of Christians of all denominations to guide the natives of India in the way of religious truth, and to instruct uncivilised races, such as those found in Assam, in the Cossya, Garrow, and Rajmahal hills, and in the various districts of Central and Southern India (who are in the lowest condition of ignorance, and are either wholly without a religion, or are the slaves of a degrading and barbarous superstition), have been unaccompanied in their educational establishments, by the diffusion of improved knowledge, they have largely contributed to the spread of that education which it is our object to promote.

"51. The consideration of the impossibility of Government alone doing all that must be done in order to provide adequate means for the education of the natives of India, and of the ready assistance which may be derived from efforts which have hitherto received but little encouragement from the State, has led us to the natural conclusion that the most effectual method of providing for the wants of India in this respect will be to combine with the agency of the Government the aid which may be derived from the exertions and its liberality of the educated and wealthy natives of India, and of other benevolent persons.

"52. We have, therefore, resolved to adopt in India the system of grants-in-aid, which has been carried out in this country with very great success; and we confidently anticipate, by thus drawing support from local resources, in addition to contributions from the State, a far more rapid progress of education than would follow a mere increase of expenditure by the Government while it possesses the additional advantage of fostering a spirit of reliance upon local exertions and combination for local purposes, which is of itself of no mean importance to the well being of a nation.

"53. The system of grants-in-aid which we propose to establish in India will be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the schools assisted. Aid will be given (so far as the requirement of each particular district, as compared what others, and the funds at the disposal of Government may render it possible) to all schools which impart a good secular education, provided that they are under adequate local management (by the term local management, we understand one or more persons, such as private patrons, voluntary subscribers, or the trustees of endowments, who will undertake the general superintendence of the school, and be answerable for its permanence for some given time); and provided also that the managers consent that the schools shall be subject to Government inspection, and agree to any conditions which may be laid down for the regulation of such grants.

"56. The amount and continuance of the assistance given will depend upon the periodical reports of inspectors, who will be selected with special reference to their possessing the confidence of the native communities. In their periodical inspections, no notice whatsoever, should be taken by them of the religious doctrines which may be taught in any school; and their duty should be strictly confined to ascertaining whether the secular knowledge conveyed is such as to entitle it to consideration in the distribution of the sum which will be applied to grants-in-aid.

"61. We desire to see local management under Government inspection, and assisted by grants-in-aid, taken advantage of wherever it is possible to do so, and that no Government colleges or schools shall be founded for the future in any district where a sufficient number of institutions exist, capable with assistance from the State, of supplying the local demand for education.

"62. We look forward to the time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government may be discontinued, with the gradual advance of the system of grants-in-aid, and when many of the existing Government institutions, especially those of the higher order, may be safely closed, or transferred to the management of local bodies under the control of, and aided by, the State.

"96. In Madras, where little has yet been done by Government to promote the education of the mass of the people, we can only remark with satisfaction that the educational efforts of Christian missionaries have been more successful among the Tamil population than in any other part of India; and that the Presidency of Madras offers a fair field for the adoption of our scheme of education in its integrity, by founding Government Anglo-Vernacular institutions only where no such places of instruction at present exist, which might, by grants-in-aid, and other assistance, adequately supply the educational wants of the people."

The above passages called from the Despatch with the greatest care and the utmost anxiety to avoid giving them the least distorted appearance, clearly show that the grants-in-aid were designed to be given to all schools indiscriminately; and that the same view has been taken by some of the Indian statesmen and the first Director of Public Instruction in Bombay will appear from the following extracts:—

Extract from a Minute by a third Member of the Council of India recorded in 1854.

"The Education Despatch alluded to has now arrived in the shape in which it was foretold; and the question of grants-in-aid is now a question determined by the highest authority. It must, I assume, be now accepted as a settled point, that grants of money payable out of the poceeds of the taxes in India in aid of schools affording (amongst other things) secular education, but forming part of religious missions."

Extract from instructions issued on the 7th of July 1855 by the Director of Public Instruction, now the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, to the several visitors, since Deputy Inspectors.

"Para 16th. In regard to missionary schools, your examination should be confined to the branches of secular knowledge taught, all notice of religious doctrine being carefully abstained from."

This extract indicates that missionary schools were believed to be entitled to the grant-in-aid, otherwise there was no necessity of examining them on behalf of Government, and indeed no such examination would have been allowed by the conductors of these schools except on that understanding.

Sir George Clerk thus prefaces the extract from the Minute of the Member of the Council of India, alluded to above, on the 29th of March 1858.

"As a striking instance of the distinct perceptions of an experienced public servant, yielding without any real struggle to high influence, of a disgraceful breach of official trust embarrassing his course of proceeding, and of the subserviency of the Council of an empire to the flattery and cajoleries of an anonymous newspaper."

In this preface Sir George Clerk apparently assumes that the grant-in-aid was intended by the Despatch to be extended to the missionary schools also.

Lord Ellenborough, however, wrote on the 28th of April 1858 to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors: "I do not observe in the letter of the Court in 1854 any direct explicit instruction to afford aid to schools under the charge of the missionaries." Mr. Howard also wrote on the 28th of February 1859: "It still seems an open question whether the celebrated Educational Despatch directed the giving of grants to missionary schools or not;" and he refers in a footnote for his authority on the question to Lord Ellenborough's remarks quoted above.

The Educational Despatch, we would observe, does not either contain "any direct instruction explicit to afford aid to schools under the charge" of persons other than missionaries; yet this we conceive no one will contend for or admit to be "still an open question whether the celebrated Educational Despatch directed the giving of grants to" such schools "or not." Lord Ellenborough continues: "But the expressions of the Court in that letter have been interpreted as permitting, if they do not direct, such an application of public money; and it has been so applied. This measure, even guarded as it appears to be, by restricting the aid of Government to the secular education of the natives in missionary schools seems to me to be of a very perilous character."

This open question may now be considered as authoritatively settled by Sir Charles Wood's Despatch No. 1 of 1864, in which the following passage occurs:—

"2. It is scarcely necessary to remark that, under the Despatch of 19th July 1854, it was intended that the system of grants-in-aid should take its place among the educational arrangements of India, as one of the most important means of extending the opportunities of education to the great mass of the population. It was, indeed, anticipated that the system of grants-in-aid might, to a great extent, take the place of Government schools, and that in this manner education might be more widely spread with a comparatively less expenditure of public money."

Governed, however, by the following paragraph which also occurs in the Educational Despatch of 1854, it may yet remain an open question whether missionary schools (but not as such) are entitled to the grants-in-aid.

"It has been found by experience, in this and in other countries, that not only is an entirely gratuitous education valued for less by those who receive it than one for which some payment, however small, is made, but that the payment induces a more regular attendance, and greater exertion, on the part of the pupils; and, for this reason, as well as because the school fees themselves, insignificant as they may be, in each individual instance, will, in the aggregate, when applied to the support of a better class of masters, becomes of very considerable importance, we desire that grants-in-aid shall, as a general principle, be made to such schools only (with the exception of Normal schools) as require some fee, however small, from the scholars."

For we have heard no mission school at the Presidency town charges any fees monthly, quarterly, or yearly. There is only an entrance fee of one rupee exacted from each pupil at the time of his admission into school. But this we can hardly think is such a fee as is contemplated in the above paragraph.

Now with respect to the second part of the first issue we would introduce the following remarks:—

Extract from the minute of the Member of the Council alluded to above.

"Neutrality which, it is still maintained, must continue to be one of our principles of government in India, I believe that it will be found a matter of infinite difficulty for the Indian Governments so to distribute and regulate grants-in-aid to Mission schools as not to offend, even in appearance (and here the appearance of the thing is of the essence of the political question), against the still recognised principle of religious neutrality; for one of the acknowledged objects, and the greatest object of Mission schools, is proselytism."

Lord Ellenborough writes: "I must express my doubt whether to aid from Government funds the imparting even of the purely secular education in a missionary school is consistent with the promises so often made to the people, and till now so scrupulously kept, of perfect neutrality in matters of religion.

"The primary object of the missionary is proselytism. He gives education, because by giving education he hopes to extend Christianity. The moment he is ostensibly assisted by the Government, he, by creating the impression that education means proselytism, materially impedes the measures of Government directed to education alone."

We may be allowed as being among the true exponents of native feeling, and we most conscientiously declare that there is a widespread distrust of English education generally among all classes of people in this Presidency. We are grieved to mark that even the disinterested pecuniary contributions of the British public towards the promotion of the cause of Christianity in this land are construed into an attempt to bribe young natives to embrace that religion. We must also confer it to our shame that the great majority of our people are utterly unable of distinguishing between the British Government and the British public. The distrust is the true explanation of the fact that so few students enter the colleges to finish their education; and can we now wonder at the distrust when no less a person than Sir Chales Trevelyan under date, "Calcutta, November 6th, 1863," declares "the time has come for developing our upper and middle class education into a real system of national education, and I need not tell you the importance of giving it a Christian character: our basis is of course the grant-in-aid system;" and the unanimous manifesto of the representative missionaries who composed the Deputation takes up the signal and interprets it to come that "the chief excellency of the grant-in-aid system is, that to a large extent it solves the religious difficulty. Whatever opinion may be formed as to the effects of more secular and moral instruction, all enlightened men are agreed that an education based on true religion is incomparably valuable."

We would therefore in the words of Sir George Clerk appeal that the Government of Lord Palmerston (for the policy under discussion being an imperial one) "will consider in a calm and unobtrusive spirit the best mode of rendering education really popular;" and in the words of Lord Ellenborough affirm the we "feel satisfied that at the present moment no measure could be adopted more calculated to tranquilize the minds of the natives, and restore to Government their confidence, than that of withholding the aid of Government from schools with which missionaries are connected;" and we would add in justice to the missionaries, from every day school, whether Christian or Heathen, in which instruction in any religion is given.

With respect to the second issue we would observe that "the 2nd fundamental regulation of the Native Education Society is to the following effect—

II.—It shall form no part of the design of the society to furnish religious books—a restriction, however, very far from being meant to preclude the supply of moral tracts or books of moral tendency, which, without interfering with the religious sentiments of any person, may be calculated to enlarge the understanding and improve the character.

In reference to this rule, Government wrote on the 10th March 1824, to the Committee of the said society in these terms: "The Governor in Council relies on your carefully adhering to the Rule of your Society that religion, whether Christian or heathen, should not be touched upon in any of your school books or publications, and directs me to observe that the rule should be extended to every topic likely to excite discontent among the natives."

The Elphinstone College which has been amalgamated with the Native Education Society since 1840, has also been established and maintained on the same principle, as is apparent from the following rule of the institution: "That the College be established on the same footing as the Native Education Society with regard to religious matters, under the prohibition contained in regulation No. 2 of the Native Education Society, and in accordance with the sentiments expressed in the concluding para. of the Government letter No. 362, bearing date the 10th March 1864.

The 84th paragraph of the Educational Despatch of 1854 runs as follows:

"Considerable misapprehension appears to exist as to our views with respect to religious instruction in the Government institutions. Those institutions were founded for the benefit of the whole population of India, and in order to effect their object, it was, and is, indispensable that the education conveyed in them should be exclusively similar. The Bible is, we understand, placed in the libraries of the colleges and schools, and the pupils are able freely to consult it. This is as it should be; and, moreover, we have no desire to prevent, or discourage, any explanations which the pupils may, of their own free will, ask from the masters upon the subject of the Christian religion, provided that such information be given out of school hours. Such instruction being entirely voluntary on both sides, it is necessary, in order to prevent the slightest suspicion of any intention on our part to make use of the influence of Government for the purpose of proselytism, no notice shall be taken of it by the inspectors in their periodical visits."

These rules direct that no religion shall form a subject of study in the Government schools and colleges, and assume that the class books in use would be free from religious pieces. But the books "authorized to be used in the school department of the Elphinstone Institution and in Government schools throughout the Presidency were those edited and published in Great Britain by the Rev. J. M. McCulloch, D. D., and Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, which abound in lessons founded on the Old and New Testments, and doctrines such as Original Sin, the Fall of Man, the Atonement, the Miraculous Conception, the Miraculous Ascensions, Sabbath Observance, Prophesy, Christian Miracles, Vicarious Sacrifice, Christian Salvation, the Holy Trinity, the Christian Dispensation. Chambers's Moral Class Book is interspersed with numerous texts taken verbatim from the Christian Scriptures. When Guzeratee translation of this book was published, several years ago, all the religious lessons and scripture texts were expunged from it by the direction of the late Board of Education."

There was however, "no distinct or formal prohibition issued that all pieces of a purely religious character should be omitted by the teachers," among whom there were some as for instance Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and the late Syed Mahomed Saeed El Medini, who, therefore, felt bound to make the pupils read and translate the Christian lessons, and to explain these to them in the same way as any lesson on Natural Philosophy, History, Morality, Grammar, &c., and there were others as for instance Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee, and Mr. Mohunlal Runchordass, who omitted to teach the religious lessons.

Some of us have vivid recollections of the excitement caused in their homes by their preparing translation of these lessons, and we need hardly remind you that boys will learn their lessons loudly, and in a bigotted Mahomedan home, therefore, the extent of the excitement can easily be imagined. The desire of official employment overcame all scruples and parents continued to send their children to schools until such time as they were able to write a good hand, copy out fairly, and obtain a tolerably good facility in speaking English, when as a rule, the children were withdrawn from schools. But on the 16th of June 1856, four Parsee pupils of the Elphinstone Institution, viz: Behramji Kersetji, Darashaw Ruttanjee, Bhikaji Ardaseer, and Nusserwanjee Burjorjee, publicly embraced Christianity, and they were believed to have been influenced by the religious opinions of Mr. Ardasheer. The Rev. Dr. Wilson of Bombay writes, "it was stoutly alleged, both by the visitors to the Mission House, in which the youths were accommodated, and by writers in the native newspapers, that the conviction of the youths in favour of Christianity had been produced in an unfair manner. Their impressions had wholly originated, it was maintained, in the unlawful and irregular teaching of Christianity in the Elphinstone Institution by Mr. Ardasheer Framjee, one of the instructors at that seminary, who is well known to be a friend of missionaries and not unfavourably inclined to the religion of the Bible. On the 23rd of June 1856, the Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. Vinayek Wassudeo, brought to the notice of Government, certain articles which had appeared in the *Jami-Jamshed*, a daily Gujarati paper, and the *Parsee Punch*, also a Gujarati paper, charging Mr. Ardasheer Framjee Moos with teaching Christianity to the boys of his class contrary to orders. Under date the 30th idem [the Director of Public Instruction was requested by Government to ascertain whether Mr. rAdaseer had infringed the orders of Government, as alleged in the above vernacular publications. Mr. C. J. Erskine accordingly submitted with his own opinion thereon, a communication from the Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, with accompaniments reporting the result of the inquiry instituted in the matter." The following is the Resolution passed by the Government of Lord Elphinstone on the subject on the 19th July 1856:

"His Lordship in Council concurs with the Director of Public Instruction in considering that the result of the inquiry instituted by the latter has been to establish that Mr. Ardaseer has, as teacher, used only the authorised class-books of the Institution, and that he has used these in a strictly authorised manner, and without any attempt to uphold by their means the dogmata or doctrines of any system of religion.

"2nd. But on reading the correspondence and statements submitted by the Director of Public Instruction with reference to this matter, it appears to the Governor in Council there is some reason to fear that an overstrained jealousy against doctrinal expositions may be allowed to operate unfairly as regards the pupils of the Elphinstone College, by interfering with their progress in an acquaintance with the literature of England and other countries, simply as literature, and without reference to the religious opinions of the writers with whose works all persons pretending to any degree of literary knowledge must have more or less acquaintance. As there could be no correct appreciation of the literature of Ancient Greece and Rome, were all passages of Greek and Latin authors which bear upon their religious tenets to be altogether omitted or left unexplained, and as few, if any, Sanskrit books could be understood without some knowledge of the systems of Hindoo religious philosophy, which knowledge is required also in order to understand the existing vernacular literature of the country and its laws, so it appears utterly impossible that pupils can ever become acquainted with even the most purely secular literature of any other people (though they may be with its language) if all passages in which reference is made to the religion of that people be omitted or ignored.

"3rd. The Governor in Council has considered it necessary to record these remarks from observing the apparent apprehension of disapproval with which some of the instructors, whose statements are before him, have explained the really unobjectionable mode in which they have proceeded, and the assurance of another that he has been in the habit of omitting all passages in which the name of Christ was mentioned, and of only sometimes retaining those in which he was indirectly referred to. His Lordship in Council cannot imagine that this course can be acceptable to the intelligent natives of this country, whether Hindoos, Mahomedans, or Parsees, and he cannot consider it necessary or justifiable to omit such passages or withhold explanations necessary to illustrate their meaning, any more than he does to omit passages referring to Vishnu, Shiva, Mahomed, or Hormuz.

4th. In no case should such passages be made use of by a teacher in any Government school to advance his own religious views or to offend the religious feelings of others."

On the 16th of October 1856 two of Mr. Ardasheer's own pupils Mr. Syed Hassan El Medini, one of the subscribers to this document, and Mr. Shapurje Eduljee, the author of the popular Guzeratee and English Dictionary also embraced, Christianity. We are not in a position to say whether the Resolution noted above had been published in the newspapers of the day or not, but it was generally felt on account of the occurrences mentioned above that the presence of the religious lessons in the class-book had something to do with these occurrences. Accordingly a petition complaining of these lessons and signed, in the words of Sir George Clerk by "upwards of a thousand of the most respectable and influential Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindoos of Bombay" was presented to Government on the 15th April 1857 who passed on the 29th June, the following Resolution on the petition:

"Government approve of the Director of Public Instruction's suggestion, that an order should be issued by him, prohibiting the teachers in Government schools from reading or teaching the lessons complained of by the petitioners, who should, however, be informed that this order will be merely declaratory of a rule already existing. (This is not consistent with the first para. of the former resolution.) Mr. Howard will also take care that any lessons liable to similar objections which may exist in the Irish series shall be in like manner prohibited.

"Government have, as observed by Mr. Howard, already sufficiently expounded the principle which regulates explanations of allusions to religions of whatever nature (when such occur in General Literature, History, &c.,) in their resolution dated 19th July 1856."

Mr. Howard writes under date the 28th February 1859:—"I may here briefly mention what has been done to remove all just cause of complaint on the score of English school books, in addition to the order, before referred to, prohibiting teachers from reading or teaching any religious lessons in class. The Scotch series of reading books, which (to say nothing of defects of plan and execution generally) was very ill-suited to native boys has been superseded, partly by books prepared by myself, and partly by the series published for the Irish Commissioners of Education. At the end of the year under report, I had published an English Primer and Second Book, which were submitted to and approved by Government. They are expressly adapted to native students. These books were shortly to be followed by a third book, a fourth book, and a poetical primer. I have also planned a senior reading book, for which I have received promises of assistance from gentlemen of high ability. It will take some time to prepare, but when published it will be, I hope, a valuable book."

We now beg to declare emphatically that Mr. Howard's series has met with the unanimous approval of the native population. We do not, of course, here speak of the literary merit of the series, but of the principle on which the series is founded. Having thus once more obtained the assurance that no religious instructions will be conveyed by the class-books, the bigotted native will be induced to permit his child to prosecute his studies as long as he can afford to maintain him at school; and as we know the number of bigotted and well-to-do natives is very large, the cause of sound elementary education will profit immensely by the removal of the principal source of distrust.

It might be asked how is it that when it is notoriously known that the Holy Bible is taught in Missionary schools, hundreds of children are permitted to go to them. To this it might be replied that the desire of official employment as alluded to above overcomes the scruples in the poor classes against religious instruction, for it is well known, that Government schools exact monthly fees which the great majority of the boys who attend Mission Schools are unable to pay, and it is only on account of the gratuitous instruction imparted in the Mission schools that parents send their children, and this seems to be the case also in Bengal. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, one of the principal Educational officers of the Indian Government, writing in 1857 to the Reverend Scott Porter, says:—"The only natives who send their children to Missionary schools are those who cannot afford to pay school fees. No man who is tolerably well off will send his child to a Missionary school." Indeed few boys would go to Mission schools, if no fees were exacted in Government schools, and some of the Missionaries did not also assist pupils with books and food, and give admission to grown up men and boys indiscriminately, without stopping to inquire whether they know any vernacular languages or not. And these few boys will be of such men as in the words of the *Indian Mirror* of 1st May 1864, "pay court to Missionaries that they might obtain letters of introduction to Sir ——— The Hon'ble ———, Mr. ———, and to all the most celebrated public men of the city well known for their religious tendencies and well provided with situations to give away."

These remarks, we earnestly hope, will not be considered as made in disparagement of Mission schools. We should be guilty of base ingratitude if we failed to acknowledge the great good at the advent of the Missionaries has done to this country, and is destined to do still more, and we can point out with pride to a Dhanjibhai in Bombay, a Rajah Gopal in Madras, and a Lal Behari Dey in Calcutta as indisputable proofs of the efficiency and worth of these schools, and we certainly believe that they will continue to do good and succeed better without that with the assistance of Government.

There is one point to which we would venture to allude in this place. Mr. Howard writes:—"It has been made a subject of censure that the schools of Government do not teach morality to their pupils. It should, however, be remembered that as His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere has pointed out the functions of a common school in teaching morality are very limited, moral instruction must be mainly given in child's home, and if any State-school-master pretends to perform the part of a parent as well as a teacher, to his boys, he goes beyond his province and is in fact an imposter." We confess we were not prepared to read the above, when in a former report Mr. Howard had written:—"In a review of the branches of school learning, it would be strange to omit moral instruction. I regret that I cannot say much in favour of our vernacular schools under this head. That they are far superior to indegenous schools is deserved, but scanty, praise. The problem of teaching morals to native children, indipendent of religion, is one the solution of which has hardly been seriously attempted as yet. We regret the maxims that it is wrong to lie and wrong to steal, and illustrate them by stories of little boys, travestied from English children's book that have not even the merit of being amusing to natives. I have inquired for simple moral poetry, that might be committed to memory. This was the method employed by the Greeks and Romans, and it is a powerful agent in religious education at home. But no such poetry exists here as a genuine product of the soil and moral verses made to order are apt rather to be tiresome than impressive. I must content myself with indicating the difficulty which oppresses me very much. To discuss it fully would far transcend the limits of this Report. But I may be allowed to state that the difficulty does not exist to the same extent in English schools: after the elements of our language are mastered, the pupil finds himself in a different atmosphere as it were. The worst English books are imbued with a spirit of moral sensitiveness that I really believe has some effect on the child who reads them, though with stammering lips. And when he can catch the drift of easy poetry he is open to a definite and powerful influence for good. Partly from this consideration and partly for other educational reasons, I have directed that a good deal of poetry should be learnt by heart in all schools." We would humbly express the hope that Mr. Howard will largely avail himself of moral pieces in his forthcoming books.

It would seem that the framers of the Memorandum wished that the great and deep doctrines of a faith professed by the most civilised and intelligent nation should be placed before a boy of a foreign and superstitious faith who is learning his A. B. C. and the rudiments of the English language, for the books hitherto published by Mr. Howard are only intended for mere boys. We cannot therefore too strongly condemn the injustice of applying the following passage (which also occurs in the Memorandum) to Mr Howard's published books: "An education which requires the use of books from which every Christian allusion has been 'effectually weeded,' which enjoin silence on such momentous questions as, Has God spoken to Man; How can Man be just with his Maker; is one whose value cannot be estimated very highly."

Of books intended to impart education worthy of the name, Mr. Howard writes:—"It has been suggested, and some native gentlemen would no doubt be pleased, that a complete series of the English school books should be produced expressly for the use of Indian boys, from which every Christian allusion might be effectually weeded. I should have no objection to consider and to introduce, if satisfactory, a set of books of the kind, should the native gentlemen, who feel strongly on the subject, undertake to get it prepared. But I do not think that educationally it would be altogether an improvement. It must be remembered that the object of English school books is besides imparting general information, to teach the English language, and pave the way for the study of English literature. How this can be done without the use of allusions to at least some Christian conceptions, it is difficult to imagine, Medixval ecclesiastics attempted such plan with Latin, which they proposed to teach without allowing the pupil to hear any thing of Pagan idolatory, but the scheme, as we know, failed ridiculously. We should also fail, in like manner, if we did not enable an advanced English pupil to read, I will not say the great English divines, or current theological literature, but Shakespear, Bacon, Milton, Burke,—our poets, essayists, historians, and philosophers, our modern reviews and newspapers, without constantly feeling the want of an interpreter at his eblow. After the first rudiments of English have been imparted, this should be our aim, and not less than this. Professor Owen has been at the pains of preparing a manual for his classes. The subject is Modern History, including the period of the Reformation; and I would point to it as exhibiting clearly how, in the hands of a man really competent, the history of events more or less mixed up with the religious controversy may be displayed without a preposterous affected reticence on the one side, or an unscientific sectarianism on the other. It is surely not too much to hope that by works written in this calm positive spirit, it may be found possible to teach Indians the history of human race as we teach them geography, without awakening the religious susceptibilities of at least the better informed among them." And in the Article on "the exclusion of religious instruction from Government schools in India" published in the late Bombay Quarterly Review No XII., and which is attributed to Mr, Howard himself, he writes:—"Our present concern, however, is with the youths who are receiving an academical education. We trust that it will not be seen why, in their own interest, we insist that they should diligently study in all possible fulness the national and social life of England as disclosed in her history, her literature, her laws and institutions. In the course of that study, they will meet with a pheuomenon so constantly appearing, that its importance cannot be overlooked. Whether they open the chronicle that tells how the island home of painted savages became the seat of a great and civilised nation, or whether they commence with the poets, the orators, the philosophers, who in expressing the noblest thoughts, of each succeeding generation of a noble and thoughtful race, have created a language unequalled in its combination of strength, richness, and elasticity, or whether they trace the all-pervading spirit of Law which, assimilating the genius of each element in the national life, through all convulsions of the commonwealth, has passed triumphantly, riding on the whirlwind of revolution and directing the storm of jarring parties,—or whether they mark the kindred spirit of custom, that taking up the functions which law could not discharge, checking rash change and crude experiment, has given unity and harmony to the great imperial epic,—they will find it equally necessary to note and to understand the religion which has inspired so many heroes and sages, so much admirable literature, so intense a national life. If it be confessedly requisite for the student of ancient history to make himself familiar with the graceful fables of Greek mythology and the half mystic all-monstrous Pantheon of Egypt—if the Oriental historian can in no other way make his narrative intelligible than by premising a full account of the development or degeneracy of Brahmin thought through its various phases of theosophy and metaphysics to mere ceremonial idolatry—of the rival Buddhist with its missionary zeal and monastic asceticism, still alive but as it were trancestruck—and of the better known career of the unitarian Moslem, once so fiery a Propogandist, but now sensible of the gradual and certain decline of his faith, aggressive no more, but doggedly submissive to the unalterable decrees of God— then surely there is nothing new or strange or unreasonable in laying down that the student who would comprehend the English nation and their history must as an essential part of his task investigate the history and development of the several Christian churches whose genius has moulded and been moulded by the genius of the British people."

We have deemed it a duty developing upon us by the privilege of having received an English education to write this resume in the interest of a wider diffusion of sound elementary education among our countrymen and the strengthening of the British rule in India which we love from the bottom of our hearts, and whose stability we believe is identical with the civilisation and enlightenment of the people of India.—We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants.

SYED HASSAN EL MEDINI, late of the Elphinstone Instistitution and the Free Church College, and Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee.

JUGANNATH SADASEWJEE, late of the Elphinstone College, Contractor and Engineer.

RAMDASS BHANJI, late of the Elphinstone College, Head Cashier, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Bank.

MAHADEO SHASTRI, late of the Poona College, Head Master, English School.

LALLUBHAI NURROTUMDASS, late of the Surat English School and the Grant Medical College, Pleader in the Courts of Sind.

GOPINATH SADASEWJEE, late of the Elphinstone College, Pleader in the Courts of Sind,

NARAYAN JUGGONATH, late of the Poona College, Inspector of Schools in Sind.

SPORTING.

PROSPECTUS OF AHMEDNUGGUR RACES FOR 1864.

STEWARDS.

General Heyland, B. B.
A. St. J. Richardson, Esq., C. S.
Lieut.-Colonel Tower, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
W. D'Oyly, Esq., C. S.
Lieut. Colonel Montgomery, 14th Regiment.
Captain Gibbard, R. H. A.
Captain A. Shewell, Staff, *Clerk of the Course.*

First-Day.

1ST RACE.—The Nuggur Derby; Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50; for Maiden Arabs weight for age; 1st in excess of the Byculla standard; One and half-mile. To close and name 1st July. Horses allowed to enter on double entrance up to 1st August.

2ND. RACE—Give and Take; Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25; 14 hands to carry 10st. and for every inch above and below. 7lbs to be added or deducted; round the Course.

3RD RACE.—For all Tattoos 13 and under; Rs. 40 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Heats half-mile; Catch weights.

Second-Day.

1ST RACE.—The Nuggur Cup of Rs. 300, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each; for all horses; One and three-quarters mile; weight for age; 1st in excess of the Byculla standard. Winners to carry extra—

For one Race..........5lbs. } Maidens.
For two Races..........7lbs. } allowed.
For three Races..........10lbs. } 3 lbs.

To close and name 1st July. Horses allowed to enter on double entrance up to 1st August,

2ND RACE.—The Welter Stakes for all Horses the property of Officers of the Nuggur Brigade. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30; Gentleman riders; 13st. 7lbs. Three quarters-mile.

3RD RACE.—The Galloway Plate; value Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. One mile, 14 hands to carry 10st, for every inch below. 7lbs. to be deducted.

4TH RACE.—The Little Hack Stakes for Tattoos 13-2 and under; Rs. 30 from the Fund. Rs. 15 Entrance. One and quarter mile. Catch weights over 9 stone.

Third-day.

1ST RACE.—The Whim Stakes for all Arabs Rs. 40 each; Rs. 150 from the Fund. 1st in excess of Byculla standard. One and half-mile.

2ND RACE.—The Hack Stakes. Entrance Rs. 15; Rs. 75 added. Three quarters-mile; 10st. 7lbs. Gentlemen riders. Winners to be sold for Rs. 400.

3RD RACE.—The Charger Stakes for all Horses bona-fide the property of mounted Officers P. D. A. and that have been regularly ridden as such for one month previously. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 35. Gentlemen riders; 1st., Winner of any race previous to starting; 7lbs. extra One mile.

4TH RACE.—The Ladies' Plate; value Rs. 250, added to a Sweepstake of Rs. 50 each; for all horses the property of Officers Civil and Military bona-fide residents in the Poona Division of the Army. 6 st. 7lbs. Two miles. Gentlemen riders.

Fourth-day

1ST RACE.—The Forced Handicap for all winners; (Hacks and Ponies excepted;) optional to losers; Rs. 60 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. One mile and half.

2ND RACE.—Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each H. F. For all Horses; 9 st. No penalty on professionals. One and three-quarters mile. Nominations to be on the 15th June, and name 15th July.

3RD RACE.—Selling Stakes, Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. Three-quarters mile. Weight according to declared value, (for which the winner may be claimed). Rs. 1,000, to carry 11st. For every Rs. 100 below that value, 7lbs. to be deducted.

4TH RACE.—The Beaten Handicap for all Horses that have started and not won during the Meeting. Rs. 60 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. One mile.

Fifth-Day.

NUGGUR STEEPLE CHASES.

Nuggur Hunt Steeple Chase.—Of 3 Gold Mohurs each; half forfeit, if declared by six o'clock on the evening before the Race, with Rs. 500 added; second horse to save his stake; weight 11st. 7lbs; Cape, Colonial, and English horse to carry 2 stone extra. The winner of any Steeple Chase, Hurdle Race or Flat Race previous to starting, value Rs. 300, to carry 7lbs. extra. Horses that have run three times and never won, allowed 4 pounds; maiden riders allowed 3 pounds. Three Horses the property of different owners to start or the added money will be withheld. About three miles over a fair hunting country. Open to the whole of India. To close and name to the Secretary of the Nuggur Races by seven o'clock on the evening of the first day's racing.

Pony Steeple Chase.—Of one Gold Mohur each; with Rs. 120 added; for all Ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under; over one and half miles of the Steeple Chase Course. Catch weights over 6st. 7lbs. Three Ponies the property of different owners to start, or the public money will not be given. To close and name to the Secretary of the Nugger Races by seven o'clock on the evining of the fourth day's racing.

Rules of the Nugger Course.

1. Stewards will be guided by the rules of the "Western India Turf Club" as possible with the exceptions named; their decisions, however on all points will be final with no appeal thereon: they have power to postpone the Races on account of the weather (before or at any time during the day of the Race) to each succeeding appointed Race day.
2. No horse shall start (except for "Hack" or Poney Races") unless his owner has subscribed Rs. 30 to the Fund; in confederacies each must pay that sum.
3. Two horses (from different stables) to start for each Race, or public money will not be given.
4. Unless otherwise specified in the terme of the race, the nomination to be sent to the Secretary before noon on the day previous.
5. If any race does not fill, the Stewards will make such arrangements as appear to them most condncive to sport.
6. For the charger Stakes owners of Chargers must prodnce Certificates that their horses have been ridden regularly as such.
7. The winner of each race pays 5 per cent. of his purse to defray expences.
8. The winner of each Lottery pays a fixed sum of rupees 5 to the Fund.
9. Professional riders to carry 5 lbs. extra. Gentlemen riders who have never won a race in which they have ridden for Public Money, to be allowed 3 lbs.
10. Every Horse trained on the Course shall pay a fee of Rs. 5 towards defraying expenses.
11. Weather permitting the Races will commence on the 1st Tuesday in August

The length of the Nuggur Course is 220 yards short of one mile and half.

☞ all Communication to be addressed to the *Secretary of the Races* 3rd Dragoon Guards, Ahmednuggur.

ST. J. S. STANLEY, *Secretray*,

—*Poona Observer, May* 28.

BENGAL.

WE think it but right to add our link to the chain of intelligence which is being furnished by the Mofussil Journals, with reference to the unprecedented weather which has hitherto prevailed in upper and lower Bengal, during what ought to be, but certainly has not been, the hot season. Never before, during our experience of Calcutta, which extends over many years, do we remember the months of March, April, and May, so cool and salubrious as in the present year; and we have now, without any hot or trying weather, got within a few weeks of the rains. The hot weather was naturally expected in March, but that month was deliciously cool; then in April, but still it came not; and in May, when we made certain of its advent, it has been blown away and drowned whenever it attempted an approach, by refreshing storms and heavy falls of rain. From all parts of the Bengal Presidency, we hear, both from the newspapers and by private letters, of the absence of any hot season, and the delightful coolness of the weather; and it is stated that at some of the upcountry stations, over which a hot wind sought by all precedent to have been roaring for the last two months, neither tatties nor punkahs have as yet been used. We are not fond of the weather as a topic for either writing or conversation, but we consider it our duty, as public journalists, to add our mite of evidence and report upon a matter which, however common place, comes home to us all, and many, possibly, be made the subject of scientific enquiry or discussion, in which case it is good that, as the lawyers would say, "the depositions should be complete."—*Hurkaru, May* 21.

AN up-country paper gives the following particulars in the personal history of Mahomed Shuffee who has been sentenced to death for sedition:—

"The sentence of death passed on Mahomed Shuffee, the contractor who furnished our troops throughout the mutinies, and the now celebrated trial, furnishes a portentous warning as to the plausibility of the native character. But a few weeks ago Mahomed Shuffee was strongly advised to prosecute a very heavy action for damages against the Government, so violent was the presumption of his innocence. The wily Asiatic affected the deepest ignorance of anything approaching to the why and wherefore of his arraignment. Here is a man of quite the wealth and equal in position to the famous Jottee Pershad, who, if his pecuniary instincts had not been stronger than his fanaticism, might have organised a wholesale system of poisoning for the army. A Chinese would have done it. But the contractor was an avaricious man and a Mahomedan, and tried to compass both ends. May be he got at this little war to raise prices. Political matters had looked preternaturally dull for the chronic disquiet of India, so the worthy procurer "stirred up the Akhoond, or answered promptly to the summons of that hierarch.—*Phœnix, May* 21.

CASHMERE.

A LETTER received a few days ago from Srinuggar gives a good account of the new Mission. Mr. Clark and his family remained in their city house after the late disturbance, and have not since been molested. Things are likely to remain quiet now. A dispensary has been opened in the city which is crowded daily. Mr. Clark writes "to-day there were 24 cases: one man came in 12 miles from a village; and a poor woman thought to be dying having recovered, the dispensary stands high in public estimation. The native apothecary, who is supposed to cure all the Maharaja's soldiers at 1 pice per head daily, (when the Maharaja is here for they have no medical attendance at other times), came to-day and wants to send his son for instruction. All this will do good. The promoters of the late disturbance are beginning to be ashamed of their conduct."

We have the satisfaction to be able to announce that the Church Missionary Society, on the application of the Punjab Medical Missionary Society, have resolved to co-operate in sending a Medical Missionary to Cashmere, to act in concert with Mr. Clark in that important sphere.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 21.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28TH.

Blunt, Captain A., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Lamb, First Class Veterinary Surgeon W., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28TH.

Mainwaring, Lieutenant, 20th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Ketchen, Lieutenant W. D. B., Madras Light Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 27th May.

The following temporary appointments are made during the absence of Major Bacon on medical certificate to Europe:—

Major T. E. Gordon, Brigade Major, Poona, to act as Brigade Major, Bombay Garrison.

Major F. A. E. Loch, second in command 3rd Light Cavalry, to act as Brigade Major, Poona.

Major F. J. Oldfield, 3rd Light Cavalry, to officiate as second in command of that Regiment.

The following temporary appointments are confirmed.

13th Regiment N. I.

Captain E. M. G. Cooper, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

Lieutenant G. Galloway, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Ensign W. Laing, doing duty Officer, to officiate as Adjutant.

Captain D. Hutcheon, to act as Staff Officer at Surat in addition to his own duties, from the 7th May until the arrival of Captain Hickman.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, May 21)

Mr Auckland Colvin, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse:—

Lieutenant G. R. Peart, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron officer of the 1st Regiment until further orders.

Lieutenant J. S. Irvine, 3rd Squadron Officer in the 2nd Regiment to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer until further orders, in addition to his other duties.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major General A. M. Becher, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, temporarily to the Divisional Staff of the Army, during the absence, on sick leave to Europe, of Major General J. MacDuff, C. B. of Her Majesty's British Forces.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following acting appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General, with effect from the date of departure to Europe on sick leave, of Major G. E. Holmes, Assistant Adjutant General:—

Captain C. H. S. Scott, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, vice Fraser on leave in Europe.

Captain H. E. Iremonger, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to act as 1st Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Scott.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Thomson, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment, to act as 2nd Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Iremonger.

Lieutenant Frederick Wheeler, late 39th Regt., N. I., is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from date of its formation.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major Charles Lionel Showers, of the late 14th Regiment, Native Infantry, for eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood, General List, Cavalry, doing duty with Her Majesty's 20th Hussars, to be Doing-duty Officer, vice Lieutenant Bryant, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has approved of the grant of half and quarter rations, respectively to the wives and children of Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of European Regiments, in addition to the authorized subsistence allowance, whenever the exigencies of the public service may require the separation of the men from their families.

Lieutenant Henry Robert Brown Worsley, Quarter Master of the 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate for twenty months under the new Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry. Lieutenant F. Hammond, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant Roberts, removed to another appointment.

1st Seikh Infantry. Lieutenant L. C. DeL. Daniell, paid Doing-duty Officer, to be Quarter Master.

Lieutenant F. T. Bainbridge, of the late 64th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be Doing-duty Officer and to act as Adjutant, during the period Lieutenant Ross officiates as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

4th Seikh Infantry.—Lieutenant F. St. Q. Clutterbuck, General List Infantry, attached to the 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, to be Doing-duty Officer.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant N. J. Jones, of the late 15th Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, to be Doing-duty Officer, vice Lieutenant Thomson, appointed Quarter Master, and to act as Quarter Master during Lieutenant Thomson's absence on furlough.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. C. DeLautour, paid Doing-duty Officer, to be Quarter Master.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery.—Lieutenant F. E. Lewes, paid Doing-duty Officer, to officiate as Commandant, vice Captain Cumberland, proceeded on furlough. Lieutenant V. Rivaz, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Doing-duty Officer, vice Lieutenant Lewes.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Henry B. Buckle, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper to Government, vice Surgeon Major C. L. Cox, c. b., proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

No. 2 Punjab Light Field Battery.—Lieutenant A. Conolly, Royal Artillery, to be Officiating doing-duty Officer, vice Lieutenant Craster resigned.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel W. E. Mulcaster, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the Brigade Staff with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Colonel J. D. Macpherson, c. b., appointed Commissary General.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Brigade Command of the Station of Barrackpore shall be abolished from the 1st proximo from which date the command will be exercised by the Senior Officer, and the staff duties conducted by a first class Station Staff Officer.

From the same date a new Brigade Command is established, to be styled the "Eastern Frontier Brigade."

The troops stationed in the Province of Assam, in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, and at Sylhet, will be included in this command, which will be on the footing of a second class brigade, but will be separated from the Presidency Division and be considered as an independent district, reporting direct to Army Head Quarters.

The Head Quarters of the Brigade will ordinarily remain at the principal Civil Station of Assam—Gowahutty, but it will be an important part of the duty of the Brigadier General, to inspect every out station within his command, at least once in the course of each year.

In assimilation to the organization laid down for the Native Army, in General Order by the Governor General, No. 161A., of the 29th October 1863, the Righ Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the following as the Establishment and Staff Pay of Officers for the Corps of Guides, consisting of four troops of Cavalry and eight Companies of Infantry, exclusive of the Medical Officer.

The revised scale of pay will have effect from the 1st September last, or from such subsequent date as Officers may have assumed charge of the duties of appointments as now fixed, but in no case is any reduction to take place in the pay of present incumbents:—

	Staff Pay per mensem.	Contingent Allowance per mensem.
1. Commandant	Pay already fixed.	Nil.
2. Second in Command and Wing Officer ...	Rs. 350	Rs. 20 per Company.
3. Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer	" 350	" 30 for Company of Squadron.
4. Junior Squadron Officer	" 250	" 30 for Command of Squadron.
5. Junior Wing Officer..	" 250	" 20 for each Company.
6. Adjutant	" 275	" 50 Office Allowance
7. Quarter Master	" 200	The Quarter Master will draw the authorized allowance for repair of tents, &c.
8. Doing-duty Officer...	" 150	

The Second in Command of the Corps will always rank regimentally, next to the Commandant, and the Commandant of Cavalry next to the Second in Command. The other Officers will rank in the Corps according to the dates of their Commissions.

In continuation of Government General Order, No. 407, of the 13th instant, the following scale of staff salaries for the undermentioned appointments not provided for in General Order by the Governor General, No. 161A., dated the 29th of October 1863, is directed, with effect from the 1st September last, but in cases where an Officer draws more than the pay now fixed, no reduction will take place:—

Central India Horse.

Commandant, in addition to his Staff Corps pay of rank ... ...Rs. 800 0 0
Second in Command (in charge of Corps) ... " 400 0 0

Deolee and Erinpoora Forces.

Squadron Officers ... ...Rs. 300 0 0

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Alexander Boyd, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel from 18th Jan. 1864.

Captain Henry Shewell, Bombay Infantry, to be Majo from 18th Jan. 1864.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
28	Siconderoga............	Rice............	Calcutta 25th March.
	Favorite	Tenti	Bangkok 25th Dec.
	City of London	Ferguson	Clyde, 12th Jan.
29	Zenobia (s)	Carpendale...	Kurrachee 26th May.

DEPARTURES.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
28	Shaw Allum	Clark	Calcutta.
	Ceres	Cochrane	Havre.
	Tilly (s)	Thearle	Malabar Coast.
29	Malta (s)	Bird	China, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Favorite*, from Bangkok.—Mr. Gloon and nine natives.

Per Her Majesty's steamer *Zenobia* from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Carpendale; His Lordship Dr. Steins, R. C. Bishop of Bombay; Commander Bradshaw, R. N.; and Mr. A. P. Young, I. N.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Tilly, to Malabar Coast.—Captain and Mrs. Thoyts; Captain Mithur; and Miss Buchanan.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Tempest*, C. Caroline, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Uncas*, J. Geal, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Sedbergh*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Glendower*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

The past week has shown our Freight Market to be even more depressed and inactive than it was represented in last report. The clearances it is true have been on a much larger scale than for a long time past, but the tonnage in excess 100,000 tons register with the immediate prospect of an addition of nearly half that amount as soon as the South-West monsoon shall hav set in, and the anxiety to engage cargo which has manifested itself this week and which has reduced rates 10s. per ton will probably be greater in the ensuing week. There are a large number of chartered ships whose lay-days are either far advanced or have come upon demurrage, and consignees have been compelled to accept almost any rate offered to save greater losses; and, as long as these vessels are pressed upon the market, it is not likely shippers will offer any rate which will lead disengaged ships to take the berth.

Many shipmasters appear inclined to wait off until the chartered ships are laden, expecting that when they are dispatched rates will improve, but it is to be feared the heavy amount of tonnage likely to be available will keep rates low for a long time to come.

For Liverpool.—This is the only market that has shown any real signs of life; and even here the demand has not been sufficiently active to support rates. The *Illustrious*, 1,172 tons, *Black Eagle* 1,547 tons, *Great Australia*, 1,660 tons, *Lepanto*, 900 tons, *Sir Charles Napier*, 1,161 tons, *Ann Buckle*, 964 tons, *Matheran*, 776 tons, engaged large quantities of cotton at £1-15-0. The *Cambay*, 750 tons, *Nydia*, 831 tons, made their first engagements at £2-0-0. There has been considerable anxiety shown to engage room in the new iron ship *Victoria Cross*, 1,362 tons; the knowledge that she has been in dock and had her bottom scraped leading to the belief that she will make an exceedingly fast passage home; and she has in consequence secured a large quantity of cargo at £2-10-0 to £2-15-0. There has been an excellent demand for going ships, and the *Ambrose*, 861 tons, *Havelock*, 1,124 tons, *Tim Whiffler*, 1,432 tons, *North East*, 910 tons, have engaged cotton at £2-15-0. The *Belle Isle*, 1,159 tons, is also loading, but we have not heard the rate she accepted; the new iron ship *Thunderbolt*, 1,193 tons has engaged half a cargo at £2-10-1. Seeds are very scarce and we quote rates as nominal at £1-0-0.

For London.—The *Octavia* 956 tons is a full ship; and the *Winterthur*, 687 tons, is loading rapidly. The *Robert Small*, 794 tons has taken the berth securing seeds at £1 15s. 0d. and cotton at £2 5s. 0d. and will have quick dispatch. The *Yarra*, 597 tons, is also circulated for London but we have not heard of her making any engagements.—*Bombay Saturday Review, May 28.*

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 28th May 1864.

London.

Octavia—1 case books; 2 cases furnitures; 6 cases wine 40 dozens, Indian Carrying Company; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Walkart Brothers.

Winterthur—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 38 packages munjeets 82¼ cwt., Essa Khacky.

Liverpool.

Advance—loose buffaloe horns, 110 cwt., loose deer horns, 13 cwt., Hassum Noormomud.

Arracana—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Cumberson & Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Toolsidass Ramdass; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butcewall Sons & Co.

Ambrose—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 201 bales cotton, 703½ cwt, Jugunath Ramjus; 35 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., G. Bulwunt.

Bosphorus—328 bales cotton, 1148 cwt., Wallace & Co.

Bombay.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Black Eagle—150 bales cotton, 255 cwt., Dyall Jairaz.

Castilian—100 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Jewraz Soonderjee; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Courjee Champsy.

Etna—53 bales wool, 159 cwt., Casumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.; 22 bales cotton, 77 cwt. Mowjee Toolsy.

Gloucestershire—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Canjee Hemraz; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Nursy Kesowjee.

Glendower—600 bags linseed 900 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Herald—48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Dhunjee & Co.; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Ludha Virjee; 100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Rana Roysce; 26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Velljee Thackersey.

Havelock—56 bales cotton, 196 cwt., Poonsy Velljee & Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Aboo Tyeb; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Wallace & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Harmoindes—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Illustrious—100 bales coston, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee & Co.; 1 bag linseed, 1½ cwt., Sopun Enderjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee—53 bales cotton, 185½ cwt., Damoder Runchore & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosmon; 27 bales cotton, 94½ cwt. Vussunjee Jairam.

King of Algeria—135 bales cotton 472½ cwt., Vussunjee Jeatha; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Morarjee; 1 bale cotton 3½ cwt., Wootumchund Pudtudya; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Golabroy Thackersidass.

King of Italy—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vussunjee Goculdass & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Pussoo Dewjee.

Nydia—70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Samulldass Tezbau.

Queen of the Mersy—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 12 bales wool, 36 cwt., 55 bales cotton Kessowjee Petamber.

Sedbergh—400 bags linseed, 600 cwt, Mungesh Pandoorung.

Sir Charles Napier—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt. Mooljee Bhimjee; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Bhimjee Jewraz; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Buchmull Moorusmull.

Sea King—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.; 101 bales cotton, 353¼ cwt., Khatesy Jokeeram; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Fulcher Cooper & Co.

Ann Buckle—203 bales cotton, 712½ cwt., Mooljee Sewjee & Co.

Tim Whiffler—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Finlay Clark & Co.

Sattara—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt. Topun Enderjee.

Havre.

Gertrude—1 bale cotton, 3 cwt., G. S. King & Co.

Swiftsure—300 bales cotton, 1050 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits......	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1⅜d. to 7/16.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight......	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	97¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank............	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	259 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	92 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank......	500	6 do.	172 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	195 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175		98 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris...	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	47 per ct.
East India Bank ...		......	12 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share...	6,000	430	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares...	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 33,00 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,400		Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 3,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200		Rs. 200
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900		Rs. 50
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	......	Rs. 400 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co. ...	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... ...	98
" Loan 1835-36 ...	97
" Loan 1842-43 ...	
" Loan 1854-55 ...	
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... ...	114

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each............	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus............	" 29
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 105-8
Gold Leaf............	" 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (26th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 575 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 585 to 595
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 585 to 595
New Oomravuttee	" 525 to 550
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 640 to 645
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 520 to 525
New Veeravul	" 515 to 530
New Khandeish	" 510 to 515
New Poratchee	" 510 to 515
New Accote	" 560 to 565
New Mangalore	" 515 to 530
New Hinghungaut	" 635 to 640

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6 4
Gingellymixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 34.
Niger ...... " 27 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Bankers.

LONDON..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL..............Do. do.
MANCHESTER............Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight.......................... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three " " .... 2s. 0⅞d. do.
Two " " .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
One " " .... 2s. 0½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..................... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct. per an.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3	do.	do	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight, (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. "
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. "
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅜d. "
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11½d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:— to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 26th May 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 1½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0⅞d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof of being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH. BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight...... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.................10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight...............2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.................2s. 0⅝d. "
Sight.....................1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-62 cts. "
3 Do. Do...... " 2-56 "
Sight............. " 2-50 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.

WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)	MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)	GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
	PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight............ 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.......................... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
" 4 do. 2s. 1⅛d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅜d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of* 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—
6 months' sight.................. at 2s. 0⅞d. per rupee.
4 " .... 2s. 0½d. "
3 " .... 2s. 0⅜d. "
2 " .... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 " .... 2s. 0d. "
On Demand .... 1s. 11⅞ "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of................ ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1864.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
Pric Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.
ALSO
THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

	Rs.	
Princess of Wales and Queen......................	3	8
Princess Arthur	2	8
Duke of Cambridge......................	2	8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe......................	2	8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstem	2	8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2	3

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE followining Medical Books can now be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.:—

	Rs.	
Copland's Medical Dictionary, Vols. 1 & 2 ...	37	8
Bucknell and Tuke's Psychological Medicine ...	11	4
Graham on Infancy and Childhood ...	7	0
Skey's Operatic Surgery... ...	7	12
Todd's Clinical Lectures on Urinary Diseases ...	3	12
Do. Do. Nervous System ...	3	12
Do. Do. Acute Diseases ...	3	12
Mayne's Medical Vocabulary ...	6	4
Bull on Blindness ...	3	8
Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms ...	8	0
Lee's Homœpathy and Hydropathy. 4th Edn...	2	4
Lizar's Elements of Anatomy ...	6	12
Jordan's Clinical Surgery... ...	3	4
Hartlanb and Wood's Child's Homœpathic Physician... ...	3	12
Gregory's Conspectus. Vols. 1 & 2... ...	3	8
Bird's Electricity and Galvanism ...	3	8
Chepmell's Homœpathy. 7th Edn... ...	3	4
Appia on Ambulance Surgery ...	4	8
Bowman's Medical Chemistry ...	4	0
Guide to the Domestic Medicine Chest ...	3	0
Heath on Minor Surgery and Bandaging ...	3	12
Marcet's Chronic Alcoholic Intoxication ...	2	12
How to nurse Sick Children ...	1	2
Walton's Surgical Diseases of the Eye ...	10	0
Johnson's Diseases of the Kidney ...	8	12
Macgregor's Diseases of India ...	5	0
Liston's Elements of Surgery ...	8	0
Quain's Diseases of the Rectum ...	4	14
Water's on the Human Lungs ...	5	8
Gibb on the Throat and Windpipe ...	3	12
Otto on the detection of Poisons ...	5	4
Forbes' Nature and Art of Disease ...	7	0
Sieveking on Epilepsy ...	5	0
Johnson on Epidemic Diarrhœa and Cholera ...	4	12
Bird's Urinary Deposits ...	7	0
Bigg on Deformities (Spinal Curvature) ...	3	4
Chambers's Digestion and its Derangements ...	7	0
Brinton on Ulcers of the Stomach ...	3	12
Smith's Health and Disease ...	7	0
McCormack on Consumption ...	2	8
Ashton's Prolapsus Fistula in Ano Homorrhoid ...	2	0
Guthrie's Commentaries on Surgery ...	9	8
Thomson on the Eye ...	8	0
Davies on Disease of the Lungs and Heart... ...	5	4
Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life ...	3	0
Carpenter on the Microscope ...	8	12
Jones' Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	7	12
Barlow's Practice of Medicine ...	7	12
Taylor on Poisons ...	7	12
Churchill's Diseases of Children ...	7	12
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry ...	7	12
Bird's and Brooke's Natural Philosophy ...	7	12
Sieveking's Vade Mecum ...	7	12
Moore's Diseases of India ...	3	12
Hunt on the Skin ...	2	0
Miller's Principles of Surgery ...	10	0
Graham on the Diseases of Women (with Engravings ...	12	0
Lawrie on the Homœpathic Domestic Medicine ...	10	0
Gregory's Theory Practice of Medicine ...	10	0
Mayne's Expository Medical Lexicon ...	37	0
Bennett's Principles and Practice of Medicine ...	25	0
Paget's Lectures on Surgical Pathology. 2 vols. ...	17	8
Simpson's Obstetric Works. 2 vols... ...	27	0
Humphrey on the Human Skeleton ...	19	0
Syme's Principles of Surgery ...	9	0
Walsh on Cancers ...	4	4
Gardiner's Clinical Medicine ...	9	0
Priesth on the Gravid Ulterus ...	4	4
Winslow's Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.	10	0
Graham's Domestic Medicine ...	12	0
Researches on the Diseases of India. 2 vols. ...	26	8
Gray on the Spleen ...	9	8
Headland on the action of Medicine ...	8	0
Ballingall's Outlines of Military Surgery... ...	9	0
Budd on the Liver ...	10	0
Wade on the Stricture of the Urethra ...	5	12
Liston's Practical Surgery ...	8	0
Toynbee on the Diseases of the Ear ...	11	4
Velpean on Cancers in the Breast. ...	8	12
Walsh on the Diseases of the Heart ...	9	0
Beale on Urine, Urinary Deposits and Calculi ...	6	8
Burgess on the relations of Madness ...	5	4
Nightingale's Notes on Hospitals... ...	13	8
Williamson's Military Surgery ...	9	0
Acton on the Urinary and Regenerative Organs ...	16	0
Lee's Pathological and Surgical Essays ...	4	12
Maclachlan on the Diseases of Infirmities of advanced Life ...	12	0
Tweedie's Lectures on Fevers ...	9	0
West on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood ...	9	0
Walker on the Nervous System ...	4	4
Ward upon the Diseases of the Heart ...	7	8
Birket on the Diseases of the Breast ...	6	8
Beale on the Liver ...	4	0
Garrod on Gout and Rheumatic Gout ...	11	4
Davy on Army Diseases... ...	11	4
Lawrence on Ruptures ...	3	8
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary ...	13	0
Bull's Maternal Management of Children... ...	3	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS. No. 2. or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Oarriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.

Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

13 Bales damaged Grey Shirtings.
800 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
1000 " " Jacconets.
800 " " Madapollams.
300 " " Domestics.
A few Cases Pins, Pencils, and Needles.
A few Bales Twist.
26 Cases Soap, each 50 dozen.
A few American Clocks.
A few dozen assorted Caps.
60 Gross Pencils.
200 Dozen Brandy.
100 " Gin.
50 Boxes Candles.
A few Cases Ladies' superior Boots and Shoes.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Chatoorbhooj Jairam, by order of Messrs. Bhicoo Sazba & Co.—

B S & Co } 2 Cases Hosiery, ex Ship *Sebastian Cabot.*
C J
T W

SALE OF TWIST.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near Paedhonee, in the godown and by order of Nurse, Khimchund, on account and at the risk of Ramdass Heera chund, the first purchaser—

R. M. & Co. } 40 Bales Water Twist, No. 30, landed ex M. Y. } ship *Sebastian Cabot.*

SALE OF PUCKA RICE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Elphinstone Bunder, on account, and at the risk of Oomersey Goculdass, by order of Versee Ladha—

1,400 Bags Pucka Rice.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Stable, on the Girgaum Road, adjoining the dwelling house of the Hon'ble Jugonath Sunkersett, Esq.—

2 Bay Horses.
1 Grey Cape Horse.
1 Grey Horse.
3 Shigram Horses.
1 Omnibus.
1 Shigram.
1 Dog Cart, Stable Gear, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats. Rs. 15 each.

PATENT FUSE.

A supply of patent Safety Fuse for Blasting, the same as used in the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. To be sold in lots of not less than one Cask, at three annas and one pie per Coil.

Bombay, 30th May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 1st proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undermentioned variety of Sundry Goods, viz.:—

18 Sets of Best Wire Gauze Dish Covers (Europe made.)
33 Ditto ditto ditto Plate Covers.
100 Ditto of Iron Pans of sizes.
1 Case of Cigars.
2 Cases Brown Windsor Soaps.
10 Ditto White Bar Soaps.
20 Plated Tea Sets.
40 Ditto Cruet Frames of 4, 5, 6 and 7 Bottles.
20 Ditto Butter Pots.
15 Ditto Mugs.
50 English Rugs of different patterns.
65 Kegs of Dry White Paint.
50 Boxes of Blue Paint.
30 Marble Cups and Saucers.
10 Gilt Eight-day Time Pieces.
10 Cases of Arrowroot.
30 Marble and Alabaster Figures or Busts.
A few sets of Plated Damaged Buggy and Shigram Harnesses.

On account of Mahomed Ally and Co. &c., by order of Messrs. Cohen and Co.—2 cases of Military Percussion Caps.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY &c. IN No. 8, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 30th instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in No. 8, Medow Street, all the Glass, Crockery of a Merchant who is going to break up his old Establishment, the same comprises moulded Quart and Pint Decanters, Glass Hook Bottles, plated ware, Hanging Argand Lamps, China Work Boxes and Tea Caddies, Dressing Cases, Cheroot Boxes, China Silk Shawls and Scarfs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silver Card Cases, Brooches, Needle Holders, Head Ornaments, Glass Door Cupboards, Cases Jewellery, and several Miscellaneous Articles.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A HANDSOME LANDAU CARRIAGE, SHIGRAM, HORSES, &c., AT PARELL ROAD, ADJOINING THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

On SATURDAY the 4th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction at his residence, Parell Road, next to the G. E. S. and W. Company, the valuable and Elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Shigram, &c., the property of W. L. HUDSON, Esq., (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises a set of rich Cut Glass Ware for 18 persons, an elegant Blue and Gold Davenport Stone China Dinner and Tea Set, a richly Gilt Maroon and Gold Dessert Set for 18 persons, best Sheffield Treble-plated "Melon pattern" Dish Covers 4 in number, Pairs of Round Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Round 14 and 8 inch Salvers, Salt Cellars, Toast Racks, Piano and Chamber Candlesticks, a Set of best "Abercorn" Tea and Coffee Service, containing 4 pieces, a Mahogany Box of 18 Plated "King's pattern" Fish Knives and Forks with Carvers, a Rosewood Box of 18 Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with mother-o'pearl handles, a Set of best "Rosette pattern" Spoons and Forks for 18 persons, an Epergne with 4 Branches with Cut Glass Dishes, or for Candles, Claret, Jug, &c., best Ivory-handled Table Cutlery for 18 persons, and the Furniture all well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Dining Table, Side Board, Partition Screens, Hanging, Argand, and German Silver Reading Lamps, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs, elegantly Carved, Circular, Pier, and Card Tables, Chiffoniers, Easy, Predieu, and other Chairs, Conversation, Cleopatra and Reclining Couches, Round Tea Poys, one fine full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by G. H. Schroder with Cover, Whatnot, Ornaments, one fine light Glass Chandelier with Cut Drops, a handsome 15-Day Correct-going Clock with Black Marble Stand and Bronze Figure, handsome Brass Bedsteads, painted Iron Child's Cot, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, handsome Dressing and Wash-hand Tables with Rich Crockery, Toilet Glasses on Marble Stands, Chests of Drawers, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome Landau Carriage with Mail patent Axles, painted blue, picked out black, fine lined orange, lined with superfine Blue Cloth and Morocco Leather, Silk Lace to match, Blue Silk, Curtains, Portable Waterproof Covers for Coachman's Cushions, Enamelled Leather Apron lined with Macintosh Silver Mountings and full mounted Silver Lamps to match.

A set of rich plated mounted Carriage Harness, (plated on German Silver.)

A set of Brass mounted Shigram Harness.

A handsome Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2 hands height, (sound and free from vice.)

A Dog Cart.

A light Phaeton, by "Erswell.

A Grey Arab Horse "Feramoz."

Side, and Hunting Saddles, and Bridles, a Child's Perambulator, a quantity of Stable Gear, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do. " "
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
One Gold do. do. by "James McCabe,"
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness (Plated on German Silver.)
30 Pieces of White Horrockses, Miller & Co., Long Cloth, marked E F. Rs. 19½.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th May 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv.	Brussel Sprouts.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetablo Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.	Onion.
	Parsnip.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Karl.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on Dwelling and Warehouses within and outside the Fort Walls.

For particulars apply to
LECKIE & Co., Agents Sun Fire Office.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq.	W. N. de Mattos, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
	Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	John H. Watt, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company......	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	435,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWEDL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Messrs. Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from treinnial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Re. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.
Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
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Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
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Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
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Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
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John G. Homere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
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F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Leask, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jr., Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John KempWelch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Outward Sores—Daily experience confirms the fact which has triumphed over opposition for 27 years, that no means are known equal to Holloway's remedies for curing bad legs, sores, wounds, diseases of the skin, erysipelas, abscesses, burns, scalds, and, in truth, all cases where the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities quickly, is of primary importance, or the compulsory confinement indoors weakens the general health. The ready means of cure are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which heal the sores and expel their cause. In the very worst cases this Ointment has succeeded in effecting a perfect cure after every other means had failed of giving any relief. Desperate cases best display its virtues.

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